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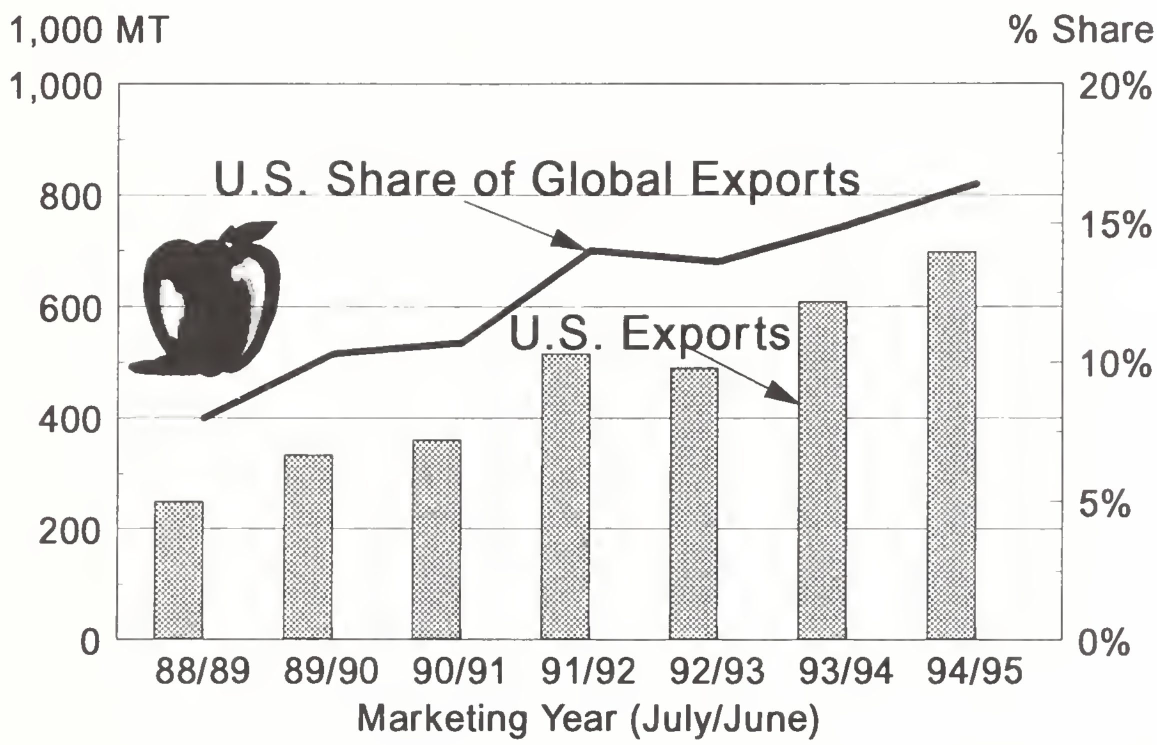
World Horticultural Trade & U.S. Export Opportunities

U.S. APPLE EXPORTS CONTINUE TO INCREASE GLOBAL MARKET SHARE



Source: U.S. Census Bureau/USDA
1/ Includes EU intra-trade

The U.S. share of global apple exports, continuing its upward trend, reached 16 percent during marketing year 1994/95 (July/June), double the share from 1988/89. By volume, exports of U.S. apples surged to a record 697,829 tons during 1994/95, a 15 percent increase from last season. In value terms, shipments increased to a record $423 million, 13 percent above last year. Asia continues to lead the U.S. export performance with 6 of the 10 top markets for apples. Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and United Arab Emirates comprise the other top markets. Overall growth in Latin America, the EU, and Asia made up for the declines in Mexico and Canada. Exports to Taiwan in 1994/95, the largest export market, were up 13 percent, reaching a record 115,000 tons, due in part to the continued success of the Market Promotion Program in that country. In 1995/96, total exports of U.S. apples are forecast at 605,000 tons, down 13 percent from last year based on the reduced U.S. crop and likely higher prices. **(For details on the U.S. apple and pear situation, see page 37.)**

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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Export Summary

U.S. exports of horticultural products to all countries in August 1995 totaled $707.5 million, 3 percent above the same month a year earlier. Ten out of 15 categories of agricultural exports registered increases. Categories with the most significant increases in August were tree nuts (up $29.2 million or 43 percent); frozen vegetables (up $3.8 million or 15 percent); canned/prepared fruit (up $2.7 million or 18 percent); and hops (up $2.5 million or 66 percent). Fresh non-citrus fruit registered the sharpest decline (down $26 million or 18 percent). During the first eleven months (October-August) of fiscal 1995, the total value of U.S. horticultural exports was $8.39 billion -- 14 percent over the same period last year.

All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg.) = 2.2046 pounds, 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 pounds, 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter (hl.) = 26.42 gallons, and 1 hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
AUG 95

NAME	QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP & COMMODITY	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR, FRUIT CITRUS MT										
GRAPEFRUIT	13,579	8,926	450,862	475,168	461,577	6,559	5,140	222,793	235,657	228,387
LEMONS	8,695	8,030	115,920	119,820	124,410	12,169	11,687	96,614	111,428	108,711
ORANGES, INCL TMPLS	28,808	24,564	506,861	560,773	543,324	15,044	14,608	271,994	311,623	291,021
OTHER CITRUS	270	418	25,951	23,949	26,339	228	342	20,011	20,459	20,325
Subtotal:----	51,354	41,939	1,099,595	1,179,711	1,155,652	34,001	31,777	611,413	679,168	648,447
FR, FRT, NON-CIT MT										
APPLES	43,982	30,823	618,676	635,131	662,897	29,402	21,483	375,981	384,812	404,229
AVOCADOS	1,981	1,890	7,511	11,245	8,923	1,979	1,759	10,027	12,202	11,337
CHERRIES SWT & TRT	316	692	30,637	29,262	30,641	546	1,443	130,839	138,952	130,864
GRAPES	29,903	23,809	153,695	147,942	215,510	34,797	30,887	184,378	190,640	244,148
KIWIFRUIT	63	150	8,703	9,432	8,748	78	190	13,020	12,999	13,091
MELONS	41,974	37,983	193,265	193,506	218,603	14,815	14,409	71,961	77,342	82,265
PAPAYA	599	607	7,141	7,707	7,759	1,105	1,469	13,514	16,724	14,547
PEACHES & NCTRNS	21,602	16,853	69,527	59,525	83,306	15,667	13,296	56,529	56,000	65,914
PEARS	10,560	8,099	123,459	115,640	137,040	5,262	4,982	67,312	64,295	74,043
PLUMS/PRUNES	26,080	9,844	59,244	33,568	69,918	20,653	12,481	48,156	40,326	56,882
STRAWBERRIES	6,954	5,015	50,627	44,008	57,107	12,421	10,180	83,651	77,305	94,942
OTHER NON-CITRUS	8,355	5,415	50,489	43,664	55,521	8,673	6,790	53,139	53,854	60,348
Subtotal:----	192,374	141,186	1,372,980	1,330,636	1,555,979	145,402	119,374	1,108,513	1,125,456	1,252,616
CND/PREP FRUIT MT										
CHERRIES TRT CND	398	791	7,641	7,919	8,402	579	1,195	9,875	10,407	10,731
FRUIT MIXTURES	1,814	1,755	24,445	26,568	26,348	2,061	2,226	28,421	31,337	30,536
MARACHINO CHRY	339	498	4,173	4,367	4,685	713	1,069	7,970	9,141	9,003
PEACHES CANNED	1,184	1,677	16,773	18,589	18,173	1,148	1,487	16,427	16,786	17,798
PINEAPPLE CANNED	518	127	3,754	3,615	4,156	417	115	3,313	3,252	3,659
FRT PREP/PRES	6,290	8,724	56,101	69,412	62,249	7,418	9,608	66,551	80,263	74,024
OTHER CANNED FR	2,727	2,054	40,427	37,921	43,183	2,865	2,170	34,821	35,216	38,088
Subtotal:----	13,273	15,628	153,317	168,394	167,199	15,203	17,873	167,381	186,404	183,843
DRIED FRUIT MT										
PRUNES, DRIED	4,743	4,553	52,766	54,466	57,923	11,438	11,331	125,322	128,947	137,199
RAISINS, DRIED	12,522	11,007	111,361	108,092	122,625	20,611	17,914	177,080	173,129	195,347
OTHER DRIED FRUIT	1,868	6,772	18,954	28,796	20,739	4,795	8,072	46,416	55,972	51,362
Subtotal:----	19,134	22,333	183,082	191,355	201,288	36,845	37,318	348,819	358,049	383,909
FROZEN FRUIT MT										
BLUEBERRIES, FZN	1,115	659	6,608	7,246	7,104	1,422	952	9,919	10,794	10,616
STRAWBERRIES, FZN	4,300	2,901	22,463	23,769	27,248	5,154	3,654	28,814	30,992	34,765
OTHER FZN FRUIT	1,655	1,907	12,978	17,329	15,317	2,508	2,830	20,038	25,118	23,995
Subtotal:----	7,070	5,468	42,049	48,344	49,670	9,085	7,437	58,772	66,905	69,377
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE) KL										
GRAPEFRUIT JU CNC	2,875	4,681	35,203	52,004	37,622	2,872	2,815	31,179	38,721	33,808
ORANGE JU NT CNC	14,623	10,684	115,998	142,544	127,494	9,543	7,858	76,765	95,914	84,553
ORANGE JUICE CNC	32,856	24,298	253,887	263,365	268,785	14,952	13,494	139,038	152,563	149,035
OTHER JUICES	35,912	40,038	325,045	380,733	362,485	23,207	30,071	222,568	288,213	248,341
Subtotal:----	86,267	79,703	730,134	838,648	796,387	50,575	54,241	469,552	575,412	515,738
VEGETABLES FR MT										
ASPARAGUS, FR, CHLD	512	883	21,727	18,131	21,980	2,809	2,461	70,321	65,680	71,547
BROCCOLI	7,024	6,175	122,185	109,325	128,764	4,984	5,143	74,818	85,254	80,197
CAULIFLOWER	5,184	6,515	88,065	90,709	94,794	3,414	4,384	57,249	67,959	61,798
CELERY	4,675	4,041	113,584	106,732	117,643	1,866	1,652	36,370	55,200	37,955
LETTUCE, FR, CH.	18,292	13,969	292,033	260,985	309,932	8,618	7,192	117,183	175,243	126,426
ONIONS, FR	24,640	19,477	158,735	286,633	193,828	7,406	5,512	60,017	98,510	69,757
PEPPERS	2,307	1,503	50,786	48,747	52,747	1,902	1,270	43,492	47,582	44,884
TOMATOES, FR, CH.	12,195	10,231	136,377	129,820	148,517	8,478	4,698	107,060	104,330	114,143
OTHER VEG, FR.	41,501	34,995	651,523	693,423	686,139	21,042	19,295	341,866	377,949	361,952
Subtotal:----	116,333	97,793	1,635,019	1,744,508	1,754,349	60,524	51,613	908,379	1,077,711	968,665
VEGETABLES CANNED MT										
CATSUP & CHILI SA	2,770	2,672	27,554	37,803	31,335	1,935	2,205	22,118	27,784	24,793
SWEET CORN CANNED	8,664	8,954	136,110	152,713	150,029	7,056	7,705	109,687	127,850	121,698
TOMATO PASTE	9,747	5,984	69,282	78,706	76,150	8,007	5,317	57,797	65,123	63,088
TOMATO SAUCE	5,537	6,273	75,725	74,117	80,996	5,530	6,612	74,255	72,600	79,832
OTHER CANNED VEG.	21,022	21,767	188,715	214,488	206,930	22,663	25,502	228,674	256,695	249,921
Subtotal:----	47,742	45,653	497,387	557,828	545,443	45,193	47,342	492,532	550,054	539,334
FROZEN VEGETABLES MT										
FROZEN FRENCH FRY	21,095	26,255	226,912	327,157	246,544	15,321	19,346	163,695	240,765	178,026
FZN SWT CORN	4,629	3,586	55,680	60,230	62,340	3,898	3,014	49,182	53,069	55,228
OTHER POT. FZN	1,520	3,669	18,517	23,503	19,930	1,245	2,028	14,879	18,899	15,985
OTHER FZN VEG	4,951	4,601	50,495	64,426	55,286	4,567	4,491	48,485	58,338	53,023
Subtotal:----	32,196	38,113	351,606	475,317	384,101	25,033	28,880	276,242	371,072	302,264
DEHYD VEGETABLES MT										
GARLIC DEHY	797	710	7,258	7,165	8,031	1,786	1,703	17,497	16,761	19,224
ONIONS DEHY	2,293	2,465	24,563	31,311	28,721	4,975	5,932	54,933	64,813	61,580
POTATO DEHYD	3,965	4,459	38,086	54,958	41,546	4,044	4,394	39,574	55,203	43,252
OTHER DEHY VEG.	2,566	3,793	26,361	38,879	29,725	5,266	4,821	51,513	61,719	57,923
Subtotal:----	9,623	11,428	96,268	132,314	108,024	16,074	16,852	163,519	198,498	181,980
TREE NUTS MT										
ALMND SH/PREP	10,957	19,600	144,720	186,986	166,886	45,075	74,028	652,189	645,481	729,695
ALMONDS, UNSHLD	1,765	1,618	12,611	15,648	15,261	4,338	3,949	33,682	39,792	40,108
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD	819	859	9,497	11,152	10,469	2,461	2,491	27,522	32,696	29,952
WALNUTS, SHLD	1,006	1,007	18,834	20,658	20,192	3,685	3,511	67,620	61,536	71,786
WALNUTS, UNSHLD	430	222	41,436	49,267	45,510	782	430	79,108	80,354	85,496
OTHER NUTS	3,883	4,148	53,951	55,275	58,684	11,274	12,360	158,112	149,928	172,087
Subtotal:----	18,863	27,457	281,050	338,988	317,005	67,617	96,771	1,018,236	1,009,789	1,129,127
NURSERY PRODUCTS NONE										
CUT FLOWERS	0	0	0	0	0	3,362	3,829	34,751	34,192	38,587
OTHER NURSERY	0	0	0	0	0	9,666	9,656	144,153	149,333	153,273
Subtotal:----	0	0	0	0	0	13,028	13,486	178,905	183,525	191,860
HOPS & PRODUCTS MT										
HOP EXTRACT	159	266	5,248	4,301	5,400	2,361	3,889	60,425	68,758	62,297
HOP PELLETS	146	312	3,923	6,663	4,162	920	1,782	21,921	38,648	23,218
HOPS, NSFP	90	81	1,965	2,481	1,976	507	609	11,361	15,786	11,412
Subtotal:----	396	660	11,137	13,447	11,539	3,789	6,281	93,708	123,193	96,929
WINE KL										
GRAPE WINES	12,313	10,385	108,111	112,401	116,815	17,827	17,538	158,648	181,761	172,684
OTHER WINE PRODUCTS	1,716	1,163	12,264	11,268	13,398	1,606	1,671	12,607	13,642	13,847
Subtotal:----	14,030	11,548	120,375	123,670	130,213	19,433	19,210	171,255	195,404	186,531
MISCELLANEOUS KL										
BEER & BEVERAGES	74,584	100,064	543,823	759,389	598,932	44,075	59,748	342,035	464,386	373,685
EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	14,580	15,497	146,227	180,898	160,298	57,946	60,466	520,035	750,452	571,798
GINSENG	27	40	855	827	933	1,460	1,911	72,169	58,481	77,148
POTATO CHIPS	7,609	5,531	54,801	63,718	60,907	20,301	14,848	157,297	172,226	174,576
OTHER MISC.	0	0	0	0	0	23,431	22,081	225,938	241,971	250,246
Subtotal:----	96,802	121,134	745,707	1,004,833	821,071	147,214	159,056	1,317,475	1,687,518	1,447,455
Grand Total:						689,022	707,518	7,384,709	8,388,166	8,098,083

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
AUG 95

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP & COMMODITY		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT	MT										
APPLES		3,424	11,729	102,312	134,707	106,059	3,035	9,908	74,738	93,547	76,188
AVOCADO		650	264	8,318	18,323	14,211	568	164	5,687	17,305	12,538
BANANA		328,554	293,142	3,328,357	3,382,193	3,643,279	86,523	86,975	901,265	965,404	983,322
CANTELOUPE		0	133	224,836	274,897	224,836	0	25	67,706	81,296	67,706
GRAPE		34	8	310,317	362,310	311,027	20	6	251,450	304,683	251,625
KIWIFRUIT		2,984	3,725	27,887	34,585	29,335	1,766	2,285	16,409	20,078	17,612
MANGO		18,149	15,083	114,998	139,269	121,250	12,041	11,760	88,569	118,208	93,477
PEACH		98	162	43,038	49,461	43,118	81	166	27,755	31,787	27,816
PEAR		0	55	65,223	47,996	65,283	0	50	32,996	26,290	33,073
PINEAPPLE		10,834	8,470	120,086	116,731	129,865	3,488	2,943	42,087	39,939	45,296
STRAWBERRY		2	4	20,093	26,774	20,102	11	14	35,012	45,948	35,038
OTHER MELON		17	277	231,564	262,120	231,591	6	65	77,711	86,048	77,722
OTHER FRUIT		47,275	55,034	392,769	475,981	431,091	26,297	26,294	194,916	212,774	207,322
Subtotal:----		412,025	388,094	4,989,804	5,325,352	5,371,051	133,840	140,661	1,816,307	2,043,313	1,928,741
DRIED FRUIT	MT										
DRD APRICOT		653	712	8,376	12,824	10,400	1,133	1,358	20,721	20,859	23,920
DRD FIG & PASTE		579	251	10,218	11,908	11,732	1,068	477	12,571	13,656	15,131
OTHER DRD FRUIT		1,616	2,209	21,123	19,876	23,814	2,418	2,959	31,687	28,492	35,640
Subtotal:----		2,849	3,173	39,718	44,610	45,947	4,619	4,795	64,980	63,008	74,692
FROZEN FRUIT	MT										
FZN BLUEBERRIES		940	1,756	7,669	7,329	8,242	1,334	2,407	11,154	9,968	11,967
FZN STR		262	417	18,751	26,241	18,949	435	414	19,442	26,247	19,766
OTHER FZN FRUIT		2,558	2,416	24,608	23,021	26,403	2,879	2,480	26,362	25,194	28,185
Subtotal:----		3,761	4,591	51,029	56,592	53,595	4,649	5,302	56,959	61,410	59,919
CANNED/PREP FRUIT	MT										
CANNED OLIVES		6,915	4,880	64,838	58,904	70,223	14,219	13,243	142,180	152,308	152,061
CANNED ORANGES		4,394	1,836	47,614	49,149	52,281	3,492	2,037	37,616	45,885	41,356
CANNED PEACH		1,384	573	20,744	17,272	22,584	781	389	11,657	10,198	12,665
CANNED PINEAPPLE		33,998	24,933	305,882	275,832	330,958	16,948	11,831	165,883	139,125	178,064
MIXED FRUIT		1,886	2,709	34,336	35,498	36,254	1,682	2,650	28,907	28,524	30,687
PREP/PRES FRUIT		5,648	7,574	62,602	64,003	69,928	7,335	9,324	77,251	82,061	85,555
OTHER CANNED FRUIT		3,856	4,794	53,795	55,091	56,995	4,955	6,001	69,051	71,639	72,954
Subtotal:----		58,083	47,302	589,814	555,751	639,227	49,414	45,477	532,549	529,743	573,344
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE)	KL										
APPLE JUICE		99,941	67,452	953,846	877,255	1,018,486	15,499	24,155	173,562	237,085	184,639
FCOJ		94,517	28,615	1,427,553	844,987	1,592,083	17,942	7,281	282,663	172,062	311,967
GRAPE JU		7,295	7,239	68,891	55,877	71,848	2,489	2,191	26,486	18,508	27,588
PINAP JU		20,535	26,711	271,223	279,120	287,725	3,789	5,974	58,984	59,322	61,809
OTHER FRUIT JUICES		19,580	26,565	217,108	233,688	230,814	7,688	10,981	96,520	104,180	103,045
Subtotal:----		241,870	156,585	2,938,623	2,290,930	3,200,957	47,408	50,585	638,217	591,158	689,049
FRESH VEGETABLES	MT										
GARLIC		394	641	30,607	22,475	31,117	368	766	24,299	29,039	24,827
ASPARAGUS		2,260	2,334	25,298	32,095	27,711	2,975	3,464	38,525	51,747	41,829
BELL PEPPER		3,186	5,193	119,157	124,297	121,842	5,500	9,052	138,631	169,369	142,760
CARROTS		3,674	9,267	51,923	88,460	60,094	1,276	2,881	13,305	23,116	15,433
CHILI PEPPER		2,779	10,390	41,298	64,699	43,897	2,356	5,516	41,291	62,029	43,110
CUCUMBER		5,638	4,832	248,202	234,880	250,972	2,631	1,552	105,347	126,374	106,902
ONIONS		5,695	6,250	248,069	210,926	254,652	3,955	5,355	132,978	125,028	136,642
POTATO, INCL SD		5,481	2,903	304,776	219,955	317,308	1,087	564	68,322	40,196	70,644
SQUASH		1,046	1,894	101,132	110,344	101,869	644	716	57,675	83,142	58,123
TOMATOES		21,169	28,371	391,118	528,127	401,875	18,015	17,928	319,263	387,336	328,154
OTHER FRESH VEGETAB		21,573	28,210	281,235	368,326	305,050	10,604	13,516	164,975	226,855	176,218
Subtotal:----		72,900	100,291	1,842,820	2,004,590	1,916,393	49,416	61,315	1,104,617	1,324,235	1,144,646
CANNED/DEHYD VEGET	MT										
CND ARTICHOKE		2,738	2,742	28,512	18,144	30,548	5,310	5,297	49,579	32,672	53,543
CANNED BAMBOO		2,373	2,709	26,108	22,744	29,691	1,827	2,678	20,861	19,052	23,548
CND MSHROOMS		5,748	5,766	59,905	66,789	64,543	12,567	13,431	122,010	155,167	132,677
CND PIMIENTO		483	627	5,964	7,917	6,649	622	797	7,369	10,719	8,273
CND TOM		5,342	8,272	40,878	48,519	45,118	1,979	4,378	15,213	19,046	16,746
CANNED WATERCHESTNU		2,475	3,448	38,176	31,761	39,849	1,668	2,714	26,004	22,717	27,363
TOMATO PASTE & SAUC		1,705	2,483	58,649	46,309	61,941	1,140	2,528	40,885	39,564	43,217
DRIED MUSHROOMS		165	158	1,405	2,232	1,554	1,748	1,533	15,654	21,204	16,994
DRIED TOMATOES		469	248	5,419	5,195	5,957	1,807	1,025	20,611	20,107	22,770
OTHER DEHYD VEGETAB		5,186	11,764	94,358	100,551	101,226	6,567	9,937	82,667	94,771	90,020
OTHER CANNED VEGETA		16,426	18,773	156,662	191,261	172,904	15,244	16,834	154,153	180,647	169,407
Subtotal:----		43,114	56,994	516,041	541,426	559,984	50,484	61,157	555,010	615,670	604,561
FROZEN VEGETABLES	MT										
BROCCOLI FZN		9,078	14,689	119,634	155,156	130,634	6,101	9,382	80,527	92,395	87,418
CAULIFLOWER FZN		1,273	836	27,242	23,394	29,523	920	595	22,945	14,950	24,636
POTATO FZN		9,793	10,551	119,848	147,828	130,215	5,335	6,565	66,298	89,893	72,129
OTHER VEG FZN		15,116	14,970	139,050	148,446	149,602	8,098	6,509	96,927	91,553	105,616
Subtotal:----		35,262	41,047	405,775	474,826	439,975	20,456	23,052	266,698	288,793	289,800
TREE NUTS	MT										
BRAZILS TOT		1,191	633	11,035	9,336	11,720	2,215	1,771	18,308	17,401	19,757
CASHEWS TOT		6,626	5,062	59,724	50,549	64,366	29,952	23,164	260,124	221,801	280,857
COCONUT		5,146	6,392	61,882	52,697	68,463	4,586	5,361	51,014	42,865	56,557
PECANS		271	578	12,663	24,353	13,178	1,106	3,196	30,617	68,522	32,545
OTHER NUTS		1,415	2,203	15,942	20,763	17,657	5,801	9,274	58,368	80,169	64,801
Subtotal:----		14,652	14,870	161,248	157,700	175,386	43,661	42,769	418,433	430,760	454,518
NURSERY PRODUCTS	M										
CARNATIONS		60,093	70,608	995,920	1,073,882	1,057,314	4,541	6,298	84,207	101,249	88,833
CHRISTMAS TREES		0	1	2,029	2,013	2,029	0	6	17,116	17,268	17,116
CHRYSANTHEMUMS		40,970	45,089	515,463	567,785	562,356	3,901	5,476	61,925	66,378	66,608
ROSES		38,507	56,907	629,486	702,705	677,762	6,439	10,574	115,895	134,478	124,203
TULIP BULBS		121,882	130,865	200,364	219,477	302,490	13,216	16,549	22,044	27,064	34,441
OTHER CUT FLOWERS		0	0	0	0	0	8,906	9,967	112,828	138,826	122,628
OTHER NURSERY PRODU		0	0	0	0	0	24,244	30,848	199,175	241,081	226,569
Subtotal:----		261,452	303,472	2,343,263	2,565,864	2,601,952	61,249	79,722	613,194	726,347	680,401
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT										
HOPS & PELLETS		1	1	5,251	5,161	5,291	11	12	32,960	34,243	33,104
OTHER HOP PRODS		0	0	703	555	703	0	4	4,251	3,403	4,251
Subtotal:----		1	1	5,954	5,716	5,995	11	16	37,211	37,647	37,356
WINE	KL										
RED WINE		10,033	10,201	105,396	115,704	113,743	32,544	34,931	358,529	418,000	386,908
SPARKLING WINE		2,573	2,272	27,615	26,027	31,087	23,867	20,575	240,789	230,674	276,616
WHITE WINE		8,917	8,388	93,094	86,921	100,106	24,536	26,245	272,866	279,319	293,701
OTHER WINE PRODUCTS		0	0	0	0	0	5,991	7,215	67,057	69,860	72,239
Subtotal:----		21,523	20,861	226,106	228,654	244,937	86,939	88,967	939,243	997,854	1,029,466
MISCELLANEOUS	KL										
BEER & BEVERAGES		128,297	145,354	1,208,697	1,257,750	1,320,904	104,857	123,167	987,910	1,057,204	1,083,435
OTHER MISC.		0	0	0	0	0	62,783	73,183	697,847	786,296	762,301
Subtotal:----		128,297	145,354	1,208,697	1,257,750	1,320,904	167,640	196,351	1,685,758	1,843,501	1,845,736
Grand Total:							719,793	800,176	8,729,182	9,553,445	9,412,236

EXPORT NEWS AND OPPORTUNITIES

GSM-102 credit guarantee program dormant again for horticultural products

The GSM-102 program has been dormant since the last report. Table 1 (below) lists provisional registrations in FY 1995 (October 1-September 30) for various horticultural commodities and products. A total of $7.4 million of coverage was used for horticultural commodities in FY 1995, for fresh fruit and hops and hop products to Mexico. Under the GSM-102 credit guarantee program, repayment terms are usually three years. For example, through this program, the U.S. exporter can be paid by the U.S. bank immediately upon export if an irrevocable letter of credit is opened by the importer's bank and financed by the U.S. bank. The importer's bank then has up to three years to repay the U.S. bank. A slightly different approach was specified for the FY 1995 program for Russia, which offered coverage only on 90-day terms.

USDA expands announcement of FY 1996 GSM-102 authorizations

Table 2 presents recently announced allocations for FY 1996 by country by commodity and product. A distinctive feature of the FY 1996 GSM-102 is the move toward more "commodity basket" programs, i.e., one country allocation under which are listed several commodities and products that may be registered on a first-come, first-served basis. This structure provides more flexibility to exporters in registering different sizes of shipments under the program. Repayment terms vary under the program, from the standard 3-year to 90-day terms. For details on terms and authorizations see the footnotes to Table 2. Note: applications to include other horticultural commodities and products in GSM-102 programs will be considered by FAS. (For further information on the GSM-102 program for horticultural commodities, contact Ross G. Kreamer, 202-720-9903.)

Table 1. FY 1995 GSM-102 Credit Guarantee Coverage 1/

Country/Commodity	Announced Allocations FY 1995 ($1,000)	Exporter Applications Approved ($1,000)	Balance ($1,000)
China			
Assorted 2/	100,000	0	100,000
Indonesia			
Potatoes 3/	2,000	0	2,000
Mexico	1,500,000	1,422,400	77,600
Almonds		0	
Fresh Fruits 4/		3,800	
Hops		3,600	
Russia 5/	9,500	0	9,500
Tunisia			
Almonds/Walnuts	500	0	500
Raisins	500	0	500
Andean Region 6/			
Tree Nuts and Fresh Fruits 7/	1,000	0	1,000
Brazil			
Fresh Fruit 8/	5,000	0	5,000
India			
Treenuts 9/	15,000	0	15,000

1/ Coverage announced through September 30, 1995. 2/ Assorted commodities. Chinese phytosanitary regulations currently permit imports of apples, cherries, and hop products. 3/ Cut and frozen for french fries. 4/ Apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, kiwifruit, and strawberries. 5/ Apples, oranges, tangerines, lemons, pears, canned or frozen (corn, peas, mixed vegetables, tomatoes, green beans, and spinach). Sales must be registered by July 1, 1995; final export date is July 31, 1995. 6/ Includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru, and Venezuela. 7/ Almonds, walnuts, pistachios, pecans, and hazelnuts; apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, and strawberries. 8/ Apples, grapes, and pears. 9/Walnuts, pistachios, almonds.

Table 2. FY 1996 GSM-102 Credit Guarantee Coverage 1/

Country/Commodity	Announced Allocations FY 1995 ($1,000)	Exporter Applications Approved ($1,000)	Balance ($1,000)
China	100,000	0	100,000
Potatoes 2/	0	0	0
Hops and Products	0	0	0
India	15,000	0	15,000
Treenuts 3/	0	0	0
Indonesia	160,000	0	160,000
Potatoes 2/	0	0	0
Tree nuts 4/	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea 5/	1,000	0	1,000
Canned Vegetables	0	0	0
Czech Republic	10,000	0	10,000
Potatoes 6/	0	0	0
Poland 5/	25,000	0	25,000
Potatoes 2/	0	0	0
Russia 5/	30,000	0	30,000
Canned or Frozen Vegetables 7/	0	0	0
Fresh Fruits 8/	0	0	0
Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice	0	0	0
Almonds	0	0	0
Potato Flakes	0	0	0
Egypt 9/	100,000	0	100,000
Potatoes 6/	0	0	0
Tunisia	25,000	0	25,000
Almonds/Walnuts	0	0	0
Raisins	0	0	0
South Africa Region 10/	50,000	0	50,000
Tree nuts 4/	0	0	0
Potatoes 2/	0	0	0
East Caribbean Region 11/	50,000	0	50,000
Fresh fruit 12/	0	0	0
Mexico 13/	700,000	0	700,000
Almonds	0	0	0
Fresh Fruits 14/	0	0	0
Hops and Products	0	0	0
Potatoes 6/	0	0	0
Andean Region 15/	200,000	0	200,000
Tree Nuts and Fresh Fruits 16/	0	0	0
Central America Region 17/	40,000	0	40,000
Potatoes 6/	0	0	0
Brazil	150,000	0	150,000
Fresh Fruit 18/	0	0	0
Potatoes 6/	0	0	0

1/ Coverage announced for FY 1996 as of October 20, 1995; unless otherwise noted, terms are 90-days to 3 years. 2/Cut and frozen for french fries, and potato flakes. 3/ Walnuts, pistachios, almonds. 4/ Almonds, walnuts. 5/ Terms are 90 days to one year; for 1-yr terms for Russia, principal repayments plus accrued interest are due at 6-month intervals. 6/ Cut and frozen for french fries. 7/ Canned or frozen (corn, peas, mixed vegetables, tomatoes, green beans, and spinach). 8/ Apples, oranges, tangerines, lemons, and pears. 9/ Egypt program (90-day to one year terms) authorized at $160-million level for FY96, details for remaining $60 million will be issued later. 10/ Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. 11/ Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago; $70 million authorized for FY96, details of remaining $20 million will be issued later. 12/ Apples, grapes, pears, plums, and peaches. 13/ Mexico's terms are 90 days to 2 years; $1.25 billion authorized for FY96, details for remaining $550 million will be issued later. 14/ Apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, kiwifruit, and strawberries. 15/ Includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru, and Venezuela; $350 million authorized for FY96, details for remaining $150 million will be issued later. 16/ Almonds, walnuts, pistachios, pecans, and hazelnuts; apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, and strawberries. 17/ Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama; $60 million authorized for FY96, details for remaining $20 million will be issued later. 18/ Apples; Brazil coverage is for one-year terms; the FY96 authorization is for $255 million, details of the remaining $105 million will be issued later.

WORLD TRADE SITUATION AND POLICY UPDATES

Taiwan technical talks result in progress for U.S. apples and potatoes

During a round of technical talks on September 6 and 7, further progress was made on apple and potato access issues. For apples, the U.S. waiver on Taiwan's codling moth regulation was confirmed for the 1995 shipping season, while for 1996 and future years, an understanding was reached on requirements for shipping U.S. apples which should ensure continued access. For U.S. tablestock potatoes, discussions focused on Taiwan's additional information needs to evaluate the requests of three additional states, Massachusetts, Montana and Colorado, for access. For U.S. seed potatoes from Alaska, Taipei Economic and Cultural Representatives Office indicated it would soon publish a rule permitting access.

Colombia to implement preshipment inspection on range of imported horticultural and other agricultural products

Colombia's Ministry of Finance issued a decree on September 18, 1995, authorizing sanctioned International Certification Societies (ICS) to perform, on behalf of the Government of Colombia (GOC) preshipment inspections, according to the U.S. Agricultural Attache in Bogota. The new inspection system, which is to be put in place by November 1, will impact a number of horticultural and other agricultural products, including fruit juices, onions, garlic, confectionery, baby food, marmalades and purees. Other commodities affected include a range of grain, meat, and oilseeds products. According to Census Bureau statistics, U.S. exports of the targeted commodities exceeded $115 million in CY1994. The need to improve efficiencies and reduce corruption has been cited as the basis for this new policy. However, importers have expressed concerns that the preshipment inspections may increase bureaucratic delays and import costs. To date, the GOC has approved two ICSs.

The approved ICS's, which reportedly will be permitted to charge up to one percent of the FOB value of the shipment for their services, will issue certificates of inspection covering, among other points, place of origin, bill of lading and normal values, sanitary condition, tariff classification, and any other product specific import requirements such as approving expiration dates on food products. The AgAttache reports that, for the month of November, the GOC has made an allowance for a fine of 1.2 percent of the FOB value of the shipment to be paid in lieu of the inspection certificate. Beginning in December 1995 however, the lack of the certificate would result in the shipment being refused entry into the country. Despite initial trade reports to the contrary, the AgAttache has confirmed that apples and pears will not be covered under the new system, reportedly because the GOC does not believe the products are being improperly imported at the present time. U.S. exports of apples and pears to Colombia were valued at over $5 million in CY1994.

Thailand signals willingness to consider tariff cuts on U.S. horticultural commodities

During a September 29 meeting with Thailand's Minister of Finance, USDA officials requested that applied tariffs on selected horticultural products, including almonds, pistachios, grapes, pears, raisins, grapefruit, and frozen french fries, be reduced to more trade facilitating levels. In response, the Minister expressed a willingness to consider proposals for specific duty reductions. However, the Thai official expressed a clear preference for focusing on those commodities that are likely to be further processed in Thailand either for domestic sale or re-export.

U.S. horticultural exports to Thailand in CY1994 totaled just $37 million, up slightly from $33 million in the previous year. Apples, a unique commodity in that it is assessed an applied duty rate of 10 percent, accounted for 54 percent of the total value of 1994 shipments. The overall level of trade falls well below the perceived market potential in this country of 59 million people, which has in recent years exhibited a rapidly expanding economy and a growing middle class base. High tariffs are considered to be the primary factor behind the current low level of trade. Under the Uruguay Round agreement,

Thailand's bound tariffs on a large number of key horticultural products will be reduced over the next ten years, many from the 60+ percent range to 30-40 percent. While certainly an improvement, these duty levels will continue to pose problems and challenges to U.S. exporters.

Fruit and vegetable cap reform measure released by EU Commission

The EU Commission released on October 4 its long-awaited proposal to reform the EU fruit and vegetable sector. The proposal, which must next to go the Council of Agricultural Ministers for consideration, addresses primarily the EU's internal support regime for fresh and processed fruits and vegetables. Commitments for reduction of export subsidies on these products have been made in the EU's Uruguay Round country schedule. Preliminary reviews of the proposal indicate that it aims to reduce the withdrawal program for fresh produce, which has been used to support market prices, and give greater budgetary discretion to producer organizations to adjust production to demand and promote higher quality products.

European fruit and vegetable trade sources believe that the withdrawal program, which in recent years has encouraged growers to produce twice as many cling peaches as needed for canning, would be limited in the first year to perhaps 50 percent of product marketings and by the fifth year of the reform plan to 10 percent. Withdrawal prices would also be reduced an additional 15 percent from the lowest point of the current (1995/96) marketing season. For producer groups, the Commission proposes to create discretionary "operational funds" originating equally from levies on product marketings and public funds. It is expected that the program will continue the payment of processing subsidies to EU canners and processors paying minimum grower prices for canning and processing fruit. The reform proposal will face much discussion among EU members states before the Council can adopt it.

USDA to allow importation of previously prohibited fruits and vegetables

Effective September 29, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will allow the importation of a number of previously prohibited fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables that will be allowed entry include: basil from Ecuador and El Salvador, chives and dill from Israel, pak choi from Jamaica, radishes from the Netherlands and oca from New Zealand.

The following fruits and vegetables will be allowed entry after satisfying special requirements designed to prevent the introduction of fruit flies and other pests into the United States: papaya from Belize, cantaloupe from Brazil, litchi and ya pears from China, lettuce from Israel and apricots, nectarines, peaches and plums from Zimbabwe.

All of the fruits and vegetables will be subject to inspection, disinfection, or both, when they reach the port of arrival in the United States. In addition, some of the fruits and vegetables will be required to undergo prescribed treatments for fruit flies or other pest that pose a danger to American agriculture.

Copies of the risk assessment are available for public review at USDA, Room 1141 South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p. m. Monday through Friday, except holidays. Persons wishing to review the assessment are requested to call ahead at 202-690-2817 to facilitate entry into the comment reading room.

For further information or a copy of the Docket No. 94-114-2 contact: Frank E. Cooper or Peter Grosser, senior operations officers, APHIS, PPQ, Port Operations, 4700 River Road, Unit 139, Riverdale, Md. 20737-1236; telephone 301-734-8645,

Spain expected to import fewer almonds in 1995/96

The Spanish almond trade has reported that 1995/96 almond imports will probably decline 38 percent to 10,000 metric tons. This development reflects much higher prices for U.S. almonds due to a 57-percent expected decrease in the 1995/96 U.S. almond crop to 140,610 tons. Consumer demand will probably drop slightly as many consumers substitute other tree nuts for more expensive almonds. Ending Spanish 1995/96 stocks of almonds are forecast to decrease by 71 percent to 3,600 tons.

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT SITUATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

Selected-country production of canned deciduous fruit in 1994/95 for both Northern and Southern Hemisphere suppliers rose, primarily based on substantially larger 1994 peach packs in Greece and South Africa. Lower prices stimulated sales leading into the 1995 pack in Northern Hemisphere countries. The lower, weather-affected packs in Greece, Italy, and the United States have buoyed prices, but the situation will continue to present challenges for the United States and other exporting countries in coming years. U.S. exports of aggregate canned deciduous fruit rose about five percent in 1994/95, led by canned pears and fruit mixtures. Canned peach exports continue to face fierce competition from Greece and other EU suppliers in third-country markets. The EU's recently unveiled reform package of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contains elements that could address the enormous surplus supply problem in Greece that continues to pressure world markets. However, there remains some uncertainty over details and implementation. There is some indication of relief from persistent economic problems that have constrained growth in demand in many major markets. These factors set the stage for 1995/96, as Northern Hemisphere countries assess prospects for their lower packs and Southern Hemisphere producers prepare for the upcoming canning season.

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT

Production of canned deciduous fruit in the selected countries in 1994/95 increased seven percent to 1.2 million tons, primarily based on substantially larger peach packs in Greece and South Africa. Selected-country exports of canned deciduous fruit in 1994/95 are estimated at 906,076 tons, a 15-percent rise above the previous year's shipments. Most of the increase in exports is attributed to record shipments of Greek canned peaches.

CANNED PEACHES

Greece and South Africa, the 1994 pack rebounds

Following an interruption in 1993/94 in the pattern of steady growth in canned peach production and trade, the industry currently appears to be expanding. Total canned peach output in selected countries during 1994/95 reached 781,515 tons, up about 14 percent from the previous season. Record production in Greece and South Africa, bolstered by gains in Spain and Chile, more than offset reductions in Argentina and Japan. Production increases in 1994/95 exerted some downward pressure on prices and encouraged consumer sales. Total 1994/95 exports by selected suppliers are estimated at 569,670 tons, about 21 percent above the previous year. Gains in export volume contributed to the lowest level of carry-out stocks in five years. Lower 1995 peach packs in Northern Hemisphere producers has buoyed prices for new-crop product.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

EU dominance in the canned peach industry is likely to continue under CAP reform

Led by Greece, Italy, and Spain, the EU accounts for about three-quarters of total production from selected countries. EU dominance is a direct result of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

of earlier decades that encouraged Greece to plant peaches and establish a canning industry. Key elements of this policy have included: 1) processor aids to canners; 2) minimum grower prices; and, 3) a massive withdrawal scheme for surplus fruit that has encouraged production in Greece far in excess of packing requirements.

The recently unveiled CAP reform package addresses some concerns by tightening up the withdrawal program. However, many details of the program remain to be agreed upon, including the implementation dates for reform of the canned fruit sector. Delays in the implementation of withdrawal reform will likely lessen its effectiveness in reducing the burgeoning oversupply situation. CAP reform also appears to enhance the role of member-state producer groups in the marketing of fruit. This role is yet to be fully determined. In particular, questions remain about the extent to which member-state support activities could actually offset reductions in programs (e.g., withdrawal) financed by Brussels. Without sweeping reforms, extensive EU support programs for canned fruit will continue to contribute to domestic oversupply and disruption in world markets for canned peaches. Outside the CAP reform efforts is a Commission "grubbing-up" proposal aimed at removing area planted to peach and nectarine. As of mid-October, this program was still being evaluated by EU policy makers, with specific targets and incentives as yet undetermined.

The EU, led by Germany, is also the world's largest consumer of canned peaches. Among the EU producers, consumption accounts for about half of total utilization in the surveyed countries. Over the past 15 years the EU has evolved from substantial net importer to dominant supplier to many third-country markets.

GREECE

Greece seeks export markets, shipping about 99 percent of production in 1994/95

Greece dominates the EU canned peach industry. Production in 1994/95 is revised upward slightly to a record 375,354 tons or about two-thirds of total EU output. This is 30 percent above the 1993 pack, and only slightly higher than the previous year. Preliminary indications suggest that production for 1995/96 could be only 320,000 tons, due in part to widespread frost during the fruit-setting stage. Lower stocks and brisk demand from third-country markets in Eastern Europe and Latin America fueled the rise in the 1994 pack. The reduced 1995 pack coupled with low stocks going into the 1995/96 season have enabled Greek shippers to maintain relatively bullish export prices. Lower outturn in other supplying countries could help sustain the firm tone in prices.

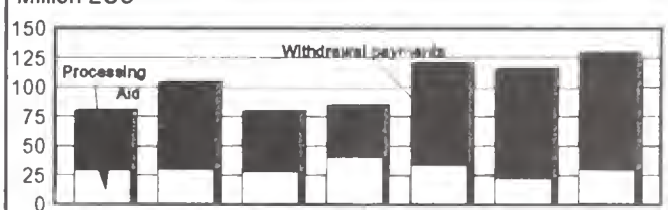
Firm prices forestall consolidation in Greek industry

Despite ever-increasing share in export markets, some of Greece's 30 canners report they will be unable to continue operating if prices do not improve. Indeed, some industry sources note that the current strong tone in prices will probably forestall widespread consolidation, but caution that problems remain. Apart from firmer prices, canners are guardedly optimistic that market opportunities will return to the Balkan countries.

Greek canners are protected from supply shocks due to a massive withdrawal program

GREECE RECEIVES GENEROUS EU SUPPORT FOR ITS FRESH & CANNING PEACH INDUSTRY 1/

Million ECU



1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
28.747	29.867	27.702	40.538	33.651	22.640	29.431
51.141	73.840	51.828	43.988	86.756	93.246	99.773

Source EU Commission data on FY basis for FEOGA budget for Greece
1/ Does not include subsidies on sugar, over 100 ECU/MT in 1994
FY 1995 withdrawal is based on 7% volume rise, actual FEOGA data not available

One reason Greek canned outturn for 1995/96 is forecast to have fallen only 10 percent from the

record 1994 pack is that peach production is about three times the level required for the pack. Excess peach production is encouraged by the withdrawal program that has come under official EU scrutiny following allegations of widespread abuse. The reduction in the 1995 peach pack was not a result of lower raw supplies but rather of decisions by canners on export market prospects. The weather-affected crop resulted in a lowering of deliveries to canners with no impact on prices, as canners are assured uniform prices under provisions of the Canned Fruit Accord (CFA). The preceding chart provides a glimpse of the generous support provided Greece's canned peach industry and shows that budgetary outlay has been trending upward.

The EU's Stabilizer Mechanism is sufficiently high enough not to curb growth of Greece's Canned Peach Industry

The CFA provides for a stabilizer mechanism on production that, in effect, has benefitted Greece over the past ten years. In principle, if the three-year average aggregate EU production of canned peaches exceeds 582,000 tons, then the processing aid is reduced by a percentage similar to excess production. By reducing the aid to processors, the EU limits expenditure and raises the net cost of raw fruit to canners. However, the level of aggregate production that triggers a reduction in payments to canners is quite high. Moreover, the following table shows that the stabilizer has possibly favored Greek over other EU peach canners as production of canned peaches has shifted over the past several years from other member states to Greece.

The table presents a hypothetical three-year moving average (1993-1995) of 499,000 tons, the value that would be compared against the stabilizer to determine whether processing aids would be reduced under the CFA in 1996. This hypothetical case illustrates that the stabilizer mechanism is unlikely to be invoked in the EU's 1996/97 season. The actual three-year average used for the 1995 EU processing aid calculation (i.e., 1992-1994) was 562,000 tons, not high enough to trigger the stabilizer, although it included two record outturns from leading producer Greece. The stabilizer mechanism was not addressed in the EU's agricultural reform measures announced in early October.

Stabilizer Impact Minimal on EU Canned Peach Production
(Thousand Metric Tons) 1/

Yr.	Greece	France	Italy	Spain	Portugal	Total
1990	252	34	72	65	n/a	--
1991	318	31	81	91	n/a	--
1992	373	32	98	132	1	648
1993	289	28	55	106	1	483
1994	375	22	45	113	1	556
1995	320	23	35	101	1	480
Ave (93-95)	328	24	45	107	1	**499**

1/ USDA data on net weight basis. Data for Portugal from EU, not available for 1990 and 1991. The 1995 pack data are forecasts.

Exports of canned peaches set new record in 1994/95; prospects for current season lower but prices are higher

Despite assorted problems plaguing the industry, Greek canned peach shipments in 1994/95 were propelled to record levels, reaching an estimated 370,000 tons. Although exportable supplies from the lower 1995 pack are forecast to fall in 1995/96, shippers are encouraged by prices that remained firm throughout the season.

The following table lists prices for Greek canned peaches, FOB Greece, and shows that by relying on the large, protected EU market (import duties on canned peaches are 22-24 percent), Greece is able to offer lower prices to third-country buyers. This flexibility in price negotiations is extremely useful in developing export markets. Greece is very aggressive in non-EU export markets, where it is a fierce competitor of the United States. Low export prices have led some markets to impose sanctions against Greek product. For example, Australia maintains a countervailing duty on Greek canned peaches, and Argentina is reviewing petitions from local canners to reimpose anti-dumping charges that lapsed in November 1994. Greece is also the major supplier of imported canned peaches to the NAFTA markets of the United States, Mexico,

and Canada.

Greek Shippers Practice Price Discrimination to Develop Third-Country Markets

Destination	Size	Price 1/
Germany	24/1kg, choice halves	$19.00
United States	24/1kg. choice halves	$12.50
Canada	24/1kg. choice halves	$12.50
Japan	24/1kg. choice halves	$15.15
Hong Kong	24/1kg. choice halves	$14.90
Singapore	24/1kg.stand. halves	$13.10

Source: various USDA/FAS reports.
1/ Price basis FOB.

The quality of packed product is considered good this season. Although the pit fragment problem persists, the industry considers it to be under control as most markets are price buyers. Many shippers are reportedly relieved that sales have been brisk and prices buoyant on tighter world supplies. The challenge for Greek canners in the coming season will be to assess demand and resist the pressure to can another record pack, thereby beginning the cycle of excess supplies and low prices.

The following table shows that Greece has doubled canned peach exports over the past five years, largely to neighboring EU countries. The table also reveals dramatic gains in shipments to Canada, Mexico, Japan, and South American markets.

Greek Canned Peach Exports Rise Dramatically (Calendar Years; Metric Tons, Net Weight)

MARKET	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Mexico	0	231	3,639	4,033	17,961	17,699
Canada	4,865	12,811	11,676	10,989	16,675	18,081
United States	22,897	26,507	14,817	10,412	11,431	7,894
Subtotal	27,762	39,549	30,132	25,434	46,067	43,674
Argentina	0	0	771	1,805	4,296	6,804
Brazil	0	0	532	2,570	2,873	4,235
Chile	0	0	461	229	247	62
Japan	8,852	15,851	10,300	14,064	16,123	16,596
Poland	966	739	3,085	4,602	6,468	6,916
Subtotal	9,818	16,590	15,149	23,270	30,007	34,613
Germany 1/	45,273	63,270	92,840	103,319	98,746	109,465
United Kingdom	22,778	24,692	34,083	28,226	31,471	45,057
Austria	2,368	4,624	3,960	5,505	7,093	6,860
Finland	1,423	3,171	4,682	3,553	6,488	3,242
Sweden	1,934	2,315	3,821	3,831	3,660	2,196
Total EU	100,442	141,553	196,343	210,415	214,405	232,104
Others	6,835	19,227	15,573	7,668	12,857	23,463
TOTAL	**144,857**	**216,919**	**257,197**	**266,787**	**303,682**	**333,854**

Source: Eurostat data 1988-1992. For 1993, Greek export data by member state are provided by AgCounselor's office in Athens as Eurostat data are not disaggregated by member state. 1/Exports before 1991 are to West Germany. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included as EU member states although accession did not occur until January 1, 1995.

SPAIN

Spanish canned peach production for 1994/95 is estimated at 113,200 tons, a slight recovery from last season's lower pack but well below the record 1992/93 outturn. Preliminary indications from the 1995 pack suggest production for the 1995/96 season will reach about 101,000 tons. A weather-affected peach crop resulted in higher prices and lower deliveries to canners. Many of Spain's canners are financially strapped from high interest rates and an over-valued peseta. However, a recent move towards increased consolidation has helped to overcome the crisis. Leading firms are beginning to make substantial investment in plant modernization and expansion, and they are diversifying the product line.

Spain is primarily a fresh fruit market

Only about 11 percent of the 1994 peach crop was delivered to canners. Domestic consumption of canned product appears to have stagnated in recent years after rising steadily over the past decade. Spain ranks third among EU member states behind Greece and Italy in terms of canned peach exports. Substantial devaluations of the Spanish peseta over the past two years have helped boost exports to a record 36,500 tons in 1993/94. Exports in 1994/95 are estimated at 28,600 tons. Prospects for the current year are constrained by lower exportable supplies.

ITALY

The situation for Italy's canned deciduous fruit production remains critical. Italian canned peach production in 1994/95 is estimated at 45,000 tons, down from last year and only about half the level of the 1992 pack. Competition from the fresh fruit market, declining domestic consumption and low-cost Greek imports have contributed to this situation. Lower availabilities have helped to reduce stocks in the current climate of sluggish EU demand and steadily declining domestic consumption.

Despite the gloom in the industry, exports in 1994/95 reached 42,000 tons, unchanged from the previous year. Exports in 1995/96 are forecast to drift lower on tight supplies. The table on the next page shows the extent to which Italy depends on neighboring EU countries as markets for its canned peaches. Over the past six years almost 90 percent of Italy's total export volume has gone to other EU countries.

FRANCE

Peaches are the leading canned fruit in France, with production in 1994/95 estimated at 22,350 tons, the lowest level in a decade. Production from the 1995 pack is forecast slightly higher at 23,080 tons based on increased deliveries to canners.

France is a net importer on canned peaches

The EU's duty structure means that France procures most of its imported supplies from neighboring member states. Greece, Spain, and Italy account for 90 percent of France's estimated 26,393 tons of canned peach imports in 1994/95.

Italy: Exports of Canned Peaches, 1988-1994
(Metric Tons, net weight)

MARKET	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Germany1/	14,790	12,146	23,281	24,764	23,112	22,900	20,800
U.K.	5,843	7,102	6,399	7,168	7,557	5,300	7,000
Sweden	182	188	523	460	160	N/A	N/A
Austria	395	473	854	980	1,014	N/A	N/A
Total EU	24,328	26,486	40,200	46,026	40,388	38,400	36,200
United States	745	1,479	0	0	40	16	7
Saudi Arabia	1,704	896	1,332	1,985	431	N/A	N/A
Switzerland	256	232	137	189	246	N/A	N/A
Others	3,968	3,645	3,437	5,170	3,263	5,884	6,093
TOTAL	**31,001**	**29,470**	**42,260**	**49,756**	**42,477**	**44,300**	**42,300**

Source: Eurostat data 1988-1992, Agricultural Affairs office for 1993 and 1994. Subtotals may not add due to rounding.
1/Exports before 1991 are to West Germany. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included as EU member states although accession did not occur until January 1, 1995.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's production of canned peaches for the 1994/95 season is estimated at 89,610 tons, the highest level in six years. A large clingstone crop and a bonus scheme for quality contributed to an outstanding pack with a rating of 94-percent grade 1. Higher output supported a record-setting export campaign of 75,000 tons in 1994/95. However, with the General Export Incentive Scheme scheduled to be phased out at the end of 1997, the canning industry will be challenged to remain competitive in world markets.

AUSTRALIA

Australia's canned peach production for 1994/95 reached an estimated 32,500 tons, a slight decrease from the previous year due to poor export prospects resulting from a stronger Australian dollar and continued competition from subsidized EU product. The canning peach industry is hopeful the increase in high-density plantings will lead to cheaper fruit to canners and thereby improve Australia's competitiveness in export markets. Exports in 1994/95 are pegged at 13,300 tons, less than half the volume recorded six years ago. Tough competition from EU suppliers, especially from Greece, in important markets such as Japan and Canada continues to plague efforts. The Australian canned peach industry remains concerned about the threat of losing its share of the Canadian market as a result of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Australia's Anti-dumping Authority imposed sanctions on imports from China and Greece. The Authority concluded that imports of canned peaches from Spain and Greece had been sold at prices below the normal value in their respective markets. Countervailing duties were imposed on shipments of canned peaches from Spain and Greece, and anti-dumping duties were placed on product from Greece and China. Most imports are destined for the lower-priced generic end of the market. However, the realization that market share was being eroded by lower cost imports led to the introduction of some locally packed generic lines. Buyer resistance to imported product because of higher cost due to CVD and anti-dumping duties appears not to have operated in 1994, as imports rebounded. A stronger Australian dollar may have been contributing factor. Imports in 1995 are expected to reach 3,000 tons, as high carry-over stocks offset marginally lower production.

AUSTRALIA: Canned Peach Imports by Origin (Calendar Years; Metric Tons, net wt.)

Supplier	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
China	1,775	1,308	1,347	16	27
Greece	2,068	1,922	980	0	1,382
Italy	0	0	0	235	1,191
United States	3	2	44	0	817
New Zealand	0	0	0	66	124
Others	229	351	174	2	219
TOTAL	**4,075**	**3,583**	**2,545**	**319**	**3,760**

Source: Australia Customs data, reported by FAS/Canberra

CHILE

Excellent crop conditions in principal growing areas contributed to a higher peach output for canning and a record 1995 peach pack estimated at 45,000 tons. Canned peaches are produced mainly for the more lucrative export market. Estimates of 31,000 tons for the 1994/95 export campaign reflect, in part, reduced supplies in Argentina, Chile's primary Latin American competitor. The export outlook depends to a large extent on economic developments in Latin American markets, which now take the bulk of Chilean canned peaches.

Accession to NAFTA could boost sales of Chilean canned peaches to the United States

Consultations are underway between NAFTA members and Chile. Formal negotiations will soon begin toward the eventual accession of Chile to the NAFTA. The U.S. canned peach industry has expressed concern about the impact of lower import tariffs on the domestic market. As demand in the U.S. market is relatively price-inelastic, imports of lower cost product from Chile could displace domestic canned peaches with only a minimal increase in product demand.

JAPAN

Situation unchanged: Japan's canned peach industry continues downward spiral

Production of canned peaches in 1994/95 is estimated at 13,501 tons, another in a succession of declines this decade. Production in 1995/96 is forecast to fall yet again to about 10,500 tons, a quarter below last year's level. This slide is attributed to high costs of production and attractive prices for fresh peaches in the domestic fruit market. Over the longer term, further production declines are expected as the farm population ages. Japanese canned peach production accounts for about 15 percent of total annual consumption, the balance coming from imports.

Imports account for majority of domestic consumption

Canned peach imports for 1994/95 reached an estimated 77,400 tons, as recessionary pressures have sharply increased the attractiveness of low-priced foreign product. This move toward cheaper imports has primarily benefitted product from Greece, China, and, to a lesser extent, South Africa. These suppliers now collectively account for about 83 percent of the import market. The data for 1994 indicate significant gains in market share by these three suppliers, especially China and Greece. China's impressive export campaigns over the past three seasons appear to have been at prices that undercut even subsidized product from the EU. The pace of imports through June 1995 is already ahead of the same period last year.

JAPAN: Imports of Canned Peaches Explode in Recent Years
(Calendar Years/ Metric Tons)

Supplier	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 (Jan-Jun)	1995 (Jan-Jun)
South Africa	13,749	12,941	10,350	11,937	12,066	11,885	13,910	7,560	7,526
Greece	11,200	15,241	10,076	10,657	14,172	16,088	24,887	11,103	12,217
China	361	726	1,958	6,719	4,145	13,289	23,974	8,551	9,188
Chile	1,320	2,636	2,839	5,210	5,522	3,321	3,149	1,498	1,920
Australia	6,302	3,834	4,148	5,144	3,561	2,772	2,340	1,066	1,233
Korea	2,257	3,146	2,233	2,498	960	590	433	77	30
United States	11,214	8,350	5,851	7,988	6,391	7,016	5,041	3,191	2,834
Others 1/	223	210	137	101	288	631	1,681	778	860
TOTAL	**46,626**	**47,084**	**37,592**	**50,254**	**47,105**	**55,592**	**75,415**	**33,824**	**35,808**

1/ Others are mostly Spain, Italy and France.
Source: Customs Bureau, Japan Ministry of Finance, in FAS post reports JA4082 and JA5054

JAPAN: Average Import Price of Canned Peaches by Country of Origin 1/
(Yen/Kilogram, CIF 2/)

Origin	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 (Jan-Jun)
Greece	116	135	138	135	118	97	85
South Africa	129	153	148	156	131	114	94
United States	161	189	173	175	148	139	101
Australia	139	140	156	164	133	139	113
China	131	115	150	123	99	93	91
Chile	142	140	156	179	150	110	87

Source: Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance, GOJ, in FAS post reports JA4082 and JA5054
1/ Average for retail size cans, mainly 2-1/2 and 303.
2/ Average exchange rate (yen to one US dollar): 1991=135; 1992=127; 1993=112; 1994=102; 1995 (Jan-Jun)=92.

CANNED PEARS

The canned pear situation in 1994/95 is characterized by lower production, higher exports, and lower stocks. Total canned pear production in the six selected countries in 1994/95 is estimated at 140,223 tons, down about 16 percent from last year. Substantial declines in Italy and France account for most of the reduction. Indeed, of the reporting countries only Spain registered a significant year-on-year increase in production. Others reported declines. Despite lower outturn, prices were generally below the levels of the previous year. Aggressive pricing and the lower 1994/95 pack reflect the continued competitive situation in world markets. Total exports by the selected suppliers rose to 104,827 tons in 1994/95. Somewhat improved demand resulted in a lower stocks-to-use ratio compared with the year earlier period.

EUROPEAN UNION

The EU dominates the global canned pear industry. Collectively, the EU is both the world's largest producer and consumer of canned pears. Italy leads the EU in exports, primarily to other Community markets, especially Germany.

ITALY

Italy's subsidized canned pear industry is export driven

Italy's canned deciduous fruit industry is in a crisis situation, with exports its only positive aspect. Production of canned pears for 1994/95 is estimated at 34,000 tons, a decline of about 42 percent from the previous year. The decline is mainly due to the drop in fresh fruit production. Unfavorable weather during spring and late summer reportedly contributed to lower pear outturn in 1995 and a pear pack forecast at 30,000 tons. Canned pear shippers continue to benefit from a devalued lira, which helped push exports to an estimated 35,000 tons in 1994/95.

SPAIN

Spanish canned pear production for 1994/95 surged to 23,100 tons, a 55 percent rise from the 1993 pack based on a larger pear crop. A lower 1995 pear crop and reduced deliveries are forecast to result in packed volumes of about 14,000 tons in 1995/96. Spain's exports reached 7,800 tons in 1994/95, an increase of 15 percent above the previous year. The rise is attributed to a devaluation of the Spanish peseta. Spain ranks a distant second after Italy in terms of EU canned pear exports.

AUSTRALIA

Production of canned pears for 1994/95 is estimated at 36,000 tons, down slightly from the previous year. This decline reflects lower yields due to dry weather and a decline in grower returns.

The Australian canned pear industry is focused on exports, primarily to the EU and Japan. Total exports in 1994/95 are expected to reach 32,800 tons, up marginally from the previous year due to continued stiff competition from other suppliers. Australia shipped 1,339 tons of canned pears to the United States in 1994, the second season following the U.S. government's revaluation of dumping margin on imports of Australian canned Bartlett pears. Australian canned Bartlett pears have faced an anti-dumping order in the United States since 1973. However, currently there is no cash deposit required on Australian product as the dumping margin was determined to be zero, a factor that has encouraged imports.

Canned pear imports were only 100 tons in 1994/95, due in part to anti-dumping action on product from China and greater availability of locally packed generic fruit. Local consumer preference in canned product has shifted somewhat to lower-priced generic labels as a result of the economic downturn in Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is a also an export-oriented producer of canned pears. Canned production in 1994/95 settled at 26,402 tons, about four percent below last year's pack based on lower yields and irregularities in fruit size. The smaller pack is expected to limit export availabilities in the 1994/95 marketing year to about 25,000 tons. South Africa's deliveries to EU markets are about nine percent ahead of last season, although shipments in some cases have been delayed due to port congestion.

JAPAN

Japan relies on imports to meet needs for canned pears

The small scale of canned pear production in Japan approaches that of a cottage industry.

Production for 1994/95 is estimated at 465 tons; and, for the 1995/96 season, the forecast is only 450 tons. Most pears grown in Japan are sand pears ("Nashi"), which are mainly marketed for fresh consumption. Japan relies on imports to meet consumer demand from confectioners and restaurants, and to a lesser extent for holiday gift-giving. The increase in 1994 imports is attributed to the use of canned pears as storefront promotional items marked as "100-yen sales" products. The table below shows that Australia is the major supplier of canned pears to Japan. Preliminary data for first-half 1995 (Jan-Jun) indicate a jump of 44 percent to 5,108 tons from the level during the same period in 1994.

JAPAN: Canned Pear Imports by Origin (Calendar Years; Metric Tons, Net Wt.)

Supplier	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Australia	4,027	4,329	4,944	5,305	5,172	5,329
So. Africa	1,025	1,092	1,044	1,456	1,495	1,854
U.S.	298	478	619	527	543	445
China	141	73	57	174	53	403
Others	235	287	188	203	178	386
TOTAL	5,726	6,259	6,852	7,665	7,441	8,417

Source: Customs Bureau, Japan Min. of Finance

CANNED FRUIT MIXTURES

The canned fruit mixtures situation is characterized by a moderate rise in production and exports, and some drawdown in stocks. Output of canned fruit mixtures in selected markets for 1994/95 is estimated at 213,287 tons, about four percent above the previous year. Lower deliveries to canneries in Greece and Italy were offset by increases in South Africa. EU countries pack about half the total output of the eight selected countries. Exports of canned fruit mixtures in 1994/95 reached an estimated 165,879 tons, an increase of about seven percent from the previous year. Stocks declined to about 26,246 tons.

CANNED APRICOTS

Total canned apricot production for 1994/95 in the four selected countries is estimated at 76,738 tons, a 10 percent increase from the previous year. A return to a more usual Australian pack accounts for most of the rise in total production. Exports in 1994/95 are estimated at 65,700 tons, in line with larger exportable supplies. Ever lower volumes from Greece are anticipated as the Sharka virus spreads among the orchards. Activity from commercial buyers is plummeting, forcing packers to seek markets among industrial buyers for bakery and confectionery products. Supermarkets are responding to the lack of consumer demand and allocating less shelf space to canned apricots.

UNITED STATES

OUTLOOK FOR U.S. EXPORTS OF CANNED FRUIT

The U.S. canned fruit industry will continue to face challenges both domestically and in export markets in the coming year. Weather-affected 1995 peach and apricot crops lowered deliveries to canners and export availabilities for the 1995/96 season. Exports continue to face keen competition from EU product. The table below presents aggregate U.S. exports of canned fruit by type. Compared with the year earlier period, canned peaches in marketing year 1994/95 declined in both volume and value. However, there were strong volume gains in fruit mixtures and pears but at lower per unit values. Aggregate volume during 1994/95 rose by five percent from the year before. The rise in total value was about 2.5 percent, indicating lower unit prices than last year. Total export value in 1994/95 was $55.8 million (FOB). The table shows that despite tough competition in world markets, U.S. canned pears and fruit mixtures made headway, while peaches slipped.

U.S. Canned Fruit Exports (Jun/May Year; Metric Tons, Net Wt.)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Mixtures	28,074	31,080	34,895	27,974	29,277
Peach	18,647	20,054	19,815	19,309	18,769
Pear	3,521	5,758	3,905	2,890	4,720
TOTAL	50,242	56,892	58,616	50,173	52,766

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data

CANNED FRUIT MIXTURES

Fruit mixtures are the dominant element of U.S. trade in canned deciduous fruit. Exports in 1994/95 were about five percent ahead of last year's rather disappointing campaign. Strategic U.S. export markets include Canada and various Asian countries. The following table shows record shipments to Singapore and a strengthening of demand from the Philippines. High-cost producer Japan took advantage of comparatively lower-priced imported canned fruit this past year. Increased competition from Australia and South Africa, and exchange rate movements in Canada and Japan, account for some of the fluctuation in these markets.

CANNED PEACHES

The 1994 canned peach pack in California is revised at 400,082 tons, slightly above the level recorded the previous year. Deliveries for the 1995 pack were dramatically lower due to a weather-affected crop in California.

Canned Peaches face stiff subsidized competition in important export markets

Canned peach exports held up well during the 1994/95 season despite fierce competition from Greece and other lower-cost suppliers. Data for the 1994/95 campaign show that although total exports were off about three percent at 18,769 tons from the year earlier period, shipments to Canada and many Asian markets were robust. Among the major markets for U.S. canned peaches are Japan, Canada, Mexico, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Although shipments to Mexico during the first year of NAFTA implementation were at record levels, economic downturn in 1995 has meant lower demand for U.S. canned peaches. This is reflected in the data for 1994/95. South American markets showed some strength this past year, but will likely remain erratic until their economies firm and import policies are reformed. Competition from an expanding Chile is expected to dampen growth in this region.

Greek peaches have displaced U.S. product in strategic export markets

Despite the implementation of NAFTA, there remains considerable concern that these markets will be eroded by shipments from subsidizing suppliers. The chart on the following pages shows that our NAFTA neighbors and Japan are importing an increasingly larger share of canned peaches from Greece.

Imports outstripped exports for past three years

Demand for canned peaches in the United States is relatively price-inelastic. According to a recent study by the California industry (Moulton, 1995) on canned peaches, "lower prices do not stimulate a proportional increase in purchases and greater supplies cause a disproportionate decrease in prices." The report concludes that an increase in supply from a lowering of tariffs will cause a decrease in prices without an increase in demand.

Although per capita consumption of canned peaches has declined, they are still a $388 million retail item

U.S. per capita consumption of canned peaches has declined from 1.94 kilograms in the 1970/74 period to 1.33 kilograms in the 1990/94 period. The United States is a net importer of canned peaches, primarily from Greece. Recent import price quotes for Greek product at the wholesale level on the U.S. East Coast were $2.00/case (24 2 1/2 cans) lower than offers of California product. Other suppliers include Chile, and occasionally, Italy and Spain.

Chile could benefit from a larger share of the U.S. market if Chile and the United States negotiate a Free Trade Agreement. As a lower-cost producer, Chile has the ability to ship canned peaches at prices below domestic U.S. product. South African canned peaches made an impressive showing in 1993/94, although deliveries in 1994/95 fell by half.

CANNED PEARS

Canada, Japan, and Mexico are major markets for U.S. canned pears. Exports during 1993/94 declined 35 percent, largely on lower shipments to Japan. Exports rebounded in 1994/95, propelled by deliveries to Canada. Of future concern on the supply side is the growth potential for pear production in both Chile and Argentina. Limited expansion in the fresh market could result in diversion of pears to the canning industry. This is a development that will bear on future prospects for U.S. canned pears in export markets.

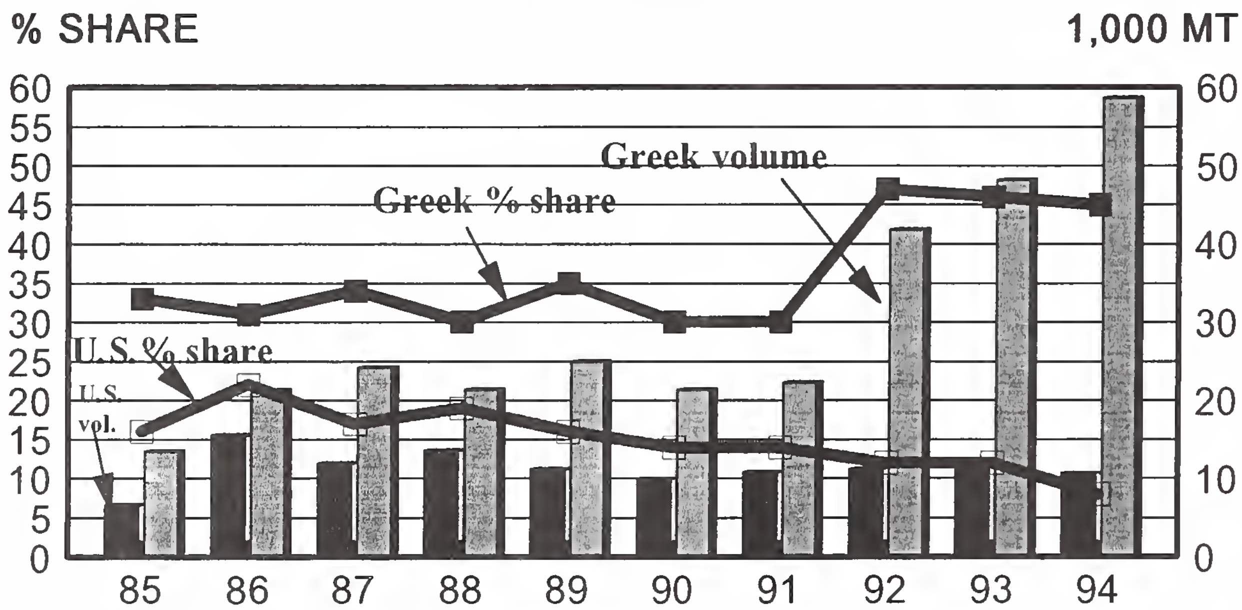
(For further information, contact Ross G. Kreamer, 202-720-9903; or FAX: 202-720-3799.)

UNITED STATES: Canned Fruit Mixtures Exports
(1988/89-1994/95; Metric Tons, Net weight) 1/

Country	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Canada	4,758	3,830	7,809	7,770	6,542	5,677	5,635
Mexico	946	615	538	724	501	547	668
Japan	7,201	3,373	4,786	6,398	4,708	6,205	5,612
Hong Kong	1,433	929	2,782	3,593	3,753	3,999	3,915
Taiwan	447	376	649	984	1,709	1,106	971
Philippines	1,597	2,905	2,636	2,164	3,337	1,289	2,801
Singapore	1,403	1,798	2,105	2,089	2,662	2,575	4,476
Saudi Arabia	1,018	821	1,977	1,514	3,096	1,387	458
Panama	530	851	1,119	1,100	1,138	863	744
Sweden	304	789	753	709	898	289	241
Others	3,336	2,810	2,920	4,035	6,552	4,037	3,756
TOTAL	**22,973**	**19,097**	**28,074**	**31,080**	**34,896**	**27,974**	**29,277**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data
1/ Marketing year is June/May; one metric ton equals 48.99 standard 45lb. net cases of 24x2 1/2 cans.

GREEK PRODUCT HAS DISPLACED U.S. CANNED PEACHES IN STRATEGIC EXPORT MARKETS



Source: Import data from Canada (StatsCan),Mexico (SECOFI),and Japan (Customs).
1/ Market share expressed as percentage; volume, in thousand metric tons.

UNITED STATES: Canned Peach Exports
(1988/89-1994/95; Metric Tons, Net weight) 1/

Country	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Canada	1,755	1,183	1,857	2,427	2,691	2,809	3,908
Mexico	273	1,653	653	1,581	1,775	1,400	454
Japan	9,013	5,850	7,420	7,593	5,812	5,674	4,595
Taiwan	3,154	1,569	2,654	2,702	2,460	1,719	1,259
Hong Kong	489	379	1,347	1,812	1,467	1,768	943
Singapore	499	941	597	640	754	1,194	1,164
Philippines	376	755	412	552	744	382	1,018
Panama	407	385	358	410	266	325	202
Colombia	19	29	73	267	58	98	85
Saudi Arabia	273	249	267	266	532	460	137
Others	1,278	1,365	3,009	1,804	3,256	3,480	5,004
TOTAL	**17,538**	**14,358**	**18,647**	**20,054**	**19,815**	**19,309**	**18,769**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data
1/ Marketing year: June/May; one metric ton equals 48.99 standard 45lb. net cases of 24x2 1/2 cans. Others category includes Korea, Costa Rica, Ecuador.

UNITED STATES: Canned Peach Imports
(1988/89-1994/95; Metric Tons, Net weight) 1/

Country	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Greece	11,038	21,208	9,074	17,608	19,021	15,515	16,743
Chile	4,420	9,750	4,527	879	879	1,076	1,637
Argentina	1,030	4,666	107	349	373	44	58
Spain	1,129	2,803	91	142	986	829	233
Italy	69	1,428	0	0	18	316	4
Mexico	292	675	990	1	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	116	382	3,319	1,693
Others	253	652	229	166	262	112	371
TOTAL	**18,231**	**41,182**	**15,018**	**19,261**	**21,921**	**21,211**	**20,739**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data
1/ Marketing year: June/May; one metric ton equals 48.99 standard 45lb. net cases of 24x2 1/2 cans.

UNITED STATES: Canned Pear Exports
(1988/89-1994/95; Metric Tons, net weight) 1/

Country	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Canada	96	259	552	1,288	1,508	1,554	2,795
Mexico	9	362	239	381	321	164	25
France	0	0	0	1,801	76	5	0
italy	0	17	6	118	0	0	9
Denmark	0	0	195	245	71	0	0
Sweden	17	19	325	291	140	4	0
Japan	221	442	916	845	506	402	485
Singapore	62	82	147	109	76	88	113
Costa Rica	9	26	106	188	111	137	0
UAE 2/	0	0	0	0	0	5	555
Others 3/	617	580	1,035	492	1,096	531	747
TOTAL	**1,031**	**1,787**	**3,521**	**5,758**	**3,905**	**2,890**	**4,720**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data
1/ Marketing year: June/May; one metric ton equals 48.99 standard 45lb. net cases of 24x2 1/2 cans. 2/ United Arab Emirates. 3/ Others category includes Russian Federation in marketing years 1993/94 and 1994/95.

U.S. Cling Peach Situation and Outlook 1/
(Metric Tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Deliveries to Canners	452,082	517,123	479,909	485,809
Paid tons Packed	424,361	487,156	452,394	464,582
Peach Pack 2/	345,132	406,654	369,014	400,082
Beginning Stocks	46,356	30,618	71,444	77,569
Imports	19,261	21,921	21,211	20,739
Total Supply 3/	410,749	459,193	461,670	498,390
Apparent Consumption 4/	360,077	367,934	364,792	367,353
Exports	20,054	19,815	19,309	18,769
Ending Stocks 5/	30,618	71,444	77,569	112,268

Source: California Cling Peach Advisory Board, 1995, and U.S. Census data
1/ Data show trends in the U.S. situation; 1994/95 data are estimates.
2/ Pack estimates are for crop year in California, net weight basis.
3/ Accounts only for California production, which is about 98 percent of total U.S. pack.
4/ Total supply less exports and stocks held by canners.
5/ Ending stocks are supplies held by canners at end of season.

Canned Peaches: Production, Supply, and Distribution
(Metric Tons, Net weight)/

Country/ Year2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply/ Distrib.	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
France							
1990/91	3,800	34,300	31,500	69,600	2,700	61,600	5,300
1991/92	5,300	31,400	27,800	64,500	3,800	57,700	3,000
1992/93	3,000	32,200	24,500	59,700	4,000	51,300	4,400
1993/94	4,400	27,520	23,610	55,530	5,110	47,420	3,000
1994/95	3,000	22,350	26,393	51,743	7,768	42,975	1,000
Greece							
1990/91	35,500	251,876	604	287,980	247,767	16,713	23,500
1991/92	23,500	317,542	514	341,556	309,836	18,720	13,000
1992/93	13,000	372,697	275	385,972	312,875	17,097	56,000
1993/94	56,000	288,597	2,665	347,262	292,824	15,000	39,438
1994/95	39,438	375,354	500	415,292	370,000	13,000	32,292
Italy							
1990/91	46,600	72,000	11,300	129,900	41,200	51,000	37,700
1991/92	37,700	81,000	11,400	130,100	44,000	51,000	35,100
1992/93	35,100	98,000	9,000	142,100	40,000	48,000	54,100
1993/94	54,100	55,000	8,600	117,700	42,000	45,000	30,700
1994/95	30,700	45,000	13,000	88,700	42,000	42,000	4,700
Spain							
1990/91	18,203	65,000	8,912	92,115	8,301	77,000	6,814
1991/92	6,814	91,400	6,713	104,927	9,758	79,169	16,000
1992/93	16,000	131,500	1,800	149,300	20,900	93,400	35,000
1993/94	35,000	105,700	1,200	141,900	36,500	94,500	10,900
1994/95	10,900	113,200	3,500	127,600	28,600	95,000	4,000
Total EU							
1990/91	104,103	423,176	52,316	579,595	299,968	206,313	73,314
1991/92	73,314	521,342	46,427	641,083	367,394	206,589	67,100
1992/93	67,100	634,397	35,575	737,072	377,775	209,797	149,500
1993/94	149,500	476,817	36,075	662,392	376,434	201,920	84,038
1994/95	84,038	555,904	43,393	683,335	448,368	192,975	41,992
Argentina							
1990/91	1,149	31,000	4,000	36,149	1,889	34,111	149
1991/92	149	49,000	8,622	57,771	7,761	48,370	1,640
1992/93	1,640	31,000	31,535	64,175	921	58,254	5,000
1993/94	5,000	52,000	9,000	66,000	6,000	58,000	2,000
1994/95	2,000	45,000	15,000	62,000	2,000	58,500	1,500
Australia							
1990/91	9,492	30,000	3,583	43,075	19,770	18,900	4,405
1991/92	4,405	31,600	2,545	38,550	13,619	18,900	6,031
1992/93	6,031	34,600	319	40,950	12,700	18,500	9,750
1993/94	9,750	32,900	3,760	46,410	10,348	19,000	17,062
1994/95	17,062	32,500	3,000	52,562	13,300	20,200	19,062
Chile							
1990/91	950	24,000	0	24,950	17,000	7,600	350
1991/92	350	31,000	0	31,350	20,200	10,000	1,150
1992/93	1,150	34,200	0	35,350	24,543	10,500	307
1993/94	307	41,000	0	41,307	27,438	12,000	1,869
1994/95	1,869	45,000	0	46,869	31,000	13,000	2,869

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Canned Peaches: Production, Supply, and Distribution, continued
(Metric Tons, Net weight)/1

Country/ Year2/	Begin Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply/ Distrib.	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
Japan							
1990/91	6,000	20,927	42,189	69,116	10	66,106	3,000
1991/92	3,000	22,208	53,569	78,777	5	68,772	10,000
1992/93	10,000	19,148	45,428	74,576	3	64,573	10,000
1993/94	10,000	18,147	65,551	93,698	8	64,573	4,000
1994/95	4,000	13,501	77,400	94,901	2	93,399	1,500
South Africa							
1990/91	29,722	65,815	0	95,537	56,679	11,650	27,208
1991/92	27,208	65,557	0	92,765	47,370	11,857	33,538
1992/93	33,538	74,619	0	108,157	56,134	11,875	40,148
1993/94	40,148	65,397	0	105,545	51,903	12,042	41,600
1994/95	41,600	89,610	0	131,210	75,000	12,280	43,930
TOTAL							
1990/91	151,416	594,918	102,088	848,422	395,316	344,680	108,426
1991/92	108,426	720,707	111,163	940,296	456,349	364,488	119,459
1992/93	119,459	827,964	112,857	1,060,280	472,076	373,499	214,705
1993/94	214,705	686,261	114,386	1,015,352	472,131	392,652	150,569
1994/95	150,569	781,515	138,793	1,070,877	569,670	390,354	110,853

1/ One metric ton= 48.99 standard 45-lb. net cases of 24 x 2 1/2 cans
2/ MY 1994/95 includes 1994 packs in Northern Hemisphere and late 1994 and early 1995 packs in Southern Hemisphere.

Canned Pears: Production, Supply, and Distribution
(Metric Tons, Net weight) 1/

Country/ Year 2/	Begin Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply/ Distrib.	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
France							
1990/91	6,900	24,500	20,800	52,200	1,400	43,400	7,400
1991/92	7,400	18,400	25,800	51,600	1,500	46,200	3,900
1992/93	3,900	28,500	17,700	50,100	900	42,100	7,100
1993/94	7,100	27,440	19,390	53,930	1,990	42,000	9,940
1994/95	9,940	20,256	21,116	51,312	2,827	42,000	6,485
Italy							
1990/91	7,360	53,000	2,470	62,830	32,760	15,500	14,570
1991/92	14,570	34,000	2,480	51,050	29,700	15,000	6,350
1992/93	6,350	76,000	1,000	83,350	33,000	15,000	35,350
1993/94	35,350	59,000	0	94,350	33,000	15,000	46,350
1994/95	46,350	34,000	1,000	81,350	35,000	15,350	31,000
Spain							
1990/91	0	11,800	309	12,109	5,758	6,351	0
1991/92	0	8,800	343	9,143	4,443	4,700	0
1992/93	0	16,200	1,000	17,200	6,400	6,200	4,600
1993/94	4,600	14,900	200	19,700	6,800	6,400	6,500
1994/95	6,500	23,100	200	29,800	9,200	6,900	13,700
TOTAL EU							
1990/91	14,260	89,300	23,579	127,139	39,918	65,251	21,970
1991/92	21,970	61,200	28,623	111,793	35,643	65,900	10,250
1992/93	10,250	120,700	19,700	150,650	40,300	63,300	47,450
1993/94	47,050	101,340	19,590	167,980	41,790	63,400	62,790
1994/95	62,790	77,356	22,316	162,462	47,027	64,250	51,185
Australia							
1990/91	16,946	42,000	580	59,526	41,466	6,000	12,060
1991/92	12,060	55,000	858	67,918	41,709	7,000	19,209
1992/93	19,209	44,900	63	64,172	32,191	9,000	22,981
1993/94	22,981	36,700	72	59,753	32,291	10,000	17,462
1994/95	17,462	36,000	100	53,562	32,800	10,200	10,562
Japan							
1990/91	600	556	6,948	8,104	19	7,385	700
1991/92	700	571	7,411	8,682	10	7,872	800
1992/93	800	585	6,763	8,148	14	7,634	500
1993/94	500	490	7,423	8,413	5	8,108	300
1994/95	300	465	9,980	10,745	0	10,545	200

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Canned Pears: Production, Supply, and Distribution, continued
(Metric Tons, net weight) 1/

Country/ Year 2/	Begin Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply/ Distrib.	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
South Africa							
1990/91	7,292	27,668	0	34,960	25,104	2,876	6,980
1991/92	6,980	20,798	0	27,778	23,786	2,902	1,090
1992/93	1,090	28,635	0	29,725	22,033	2,879	4,813
1993/94	4,813	27,574	0	32,387	22,500	2,987	6,900
1994/95	6,900	26,402	0	33,302	25,000	3,302	5,000
TOTAL							
1990/91	39,098	159,524	31,107	229,729	106,507	81,512	41,710
1991/92	41,710	137,569	36,892	216,171	101,148	83,674	31,349
1992/93	31,349	194,820	26,526	252,695	94,538	82,813	75,344
1993/94	75,344	166,104	27,085	268,533	96,586	84,495	87,452
1994/95	87,452	140,223	32,396	260,071	104,827	88,297	66,947

1/ One metric ton= 48.99 standard 45-lb. net cases of 24 x 2 1/2 cans
2/ The 1994/95 marketing year includes 1994 packs in the Northern Hemisphere and late 1994 and early 1995 packs in the Southern Hemisphere.

Note: Data for the United States are no longer available.

Canned Fruit Mixtures: Production, Supply, and Distribution
(Metric Tons, Net weight) 1/

Country/ Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Product.	Imports	Supply/ Distrib.	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
France							
1990/91	10,300	24,900	31,400	66,600	5,000	50,400	11,200
1991/92	11,200	23,000	27,900	62,100	5,900	47,400	8,800
1992/93	8,800	24,400	31,400	64,600	7,100	45,300	12,200
1993/94	12,200	24,790	32,940	69,930	11,740	45,000	13,190
1994/95	13,190	16,667	31,565	61,422	15,272	44,000	2,150
Greece							
1990/91	503	22,618	29	23,150	20,748	1,500	902
1991/92	902	26,930	151	27,983	25,793	1,400	790
1992/93	790	22,440	328	23,558	19,306	1,300	2,952
1993/94	2,952	16,500	602	20,054	18,607	1,000	447
1994/95	447	12,500	750	13,697	12,000	1,000	697
Italy							
1990/91	15,200	72,000	1,060	88,260	62,620	25,640	0
1991/92	0	75,000	1,500	76,500	58,000	18,500	0
1992/93	0	78,000	1,300	79,300	62,500	16,800	0
1993/94	0	73,000	1,900	74,900	64,000	10,900	0
1994/95	0	78,000	2,200	80,200	70,000	10,200	0
TOTAL EU							
1990/91	26,003	119,518	32,489	178,010	88,368	77,540	12,102
1991/92	12,102	124,930	29,551	166,583	89,693	67,300	9,590
1992/93	9,590	124,840	33,028	167,458	88,906	63,400	15,152
1993/94	15,152	114,290	35,442	164,884	94,347	56,900	13,637
1994/95	13,637	107,167	34,515	155,319	97,272	55,200	2,847
Argentina							
1990/91	na	na	na	na	na	na	585
1991/92	585	7,000	242	7,827	135	6,692	1,000
1992/93	1,000	9,500	834	11,334	3	11,031	300
1993/94	300	11,000	500	11,800	300	11,000	500
1994/95	500	12,000	500	13,000	400	12,300	300
Australia							
1990/91	1,769	30,400	0	32,169	21,035	10,900	234
1991/92	234	34,100	0	34,334	22,014	12,000	320
1992/93	320	32,200	0	32,520	17,102	13,700	1,718
1993/94	1,718	28,700	0	30,418	16,363	12,000	2,055
1994/95	2,055	28,500	0	30,555	17,400	12,100	1,055
Chile							
1990/91	50	3,100	0	3,150	2,800	300	50
1991/92	50	2,650	0	2,700	2,350	310	40
1992/93	40	4,150	0	4,190	3,865	310	15
1993/94	15	5,600	0	5,615	5,291	310	14
1994/95	14	6,150	0	6,164	5,800	320	44

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Canned Fruit Mixtures: Production, Supply, and Distribution, continued
(Metric Tons, Net weight) 1/

Country/ Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Product.	Imports	Supply/ Distrib.	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
Japan							
1990/91	1,000	4,173	10,197	15,370	0	13,870	1,500
1991/92	1,500	3,370	11,098	15,968	0	13,968	2,000
1992/93	2,000	3,023	9,390	14,413	2	13,411	1,000
1993/94	1,000	2,511	12,068	15,579	12	15,067	500
1994/95	500	3,721	15,951	20,172	7	19,665	500
South Africa							
1990/91	5,377	42,378	0	47,755	37,229	4,961	5,565
1991/92	5,565	50,372	0	55,937	34,085	4,954	16,898
1992/93	16,898	48,494	0	65,392	41,210	4,970	19,212
1993/94	19,212	43,188	0	62,400	39,149	5,750	17,501
1994/95	17,501	55,749	0	73,250	45,000	6,750	21,500
TOTAL							
1990/91	34,199	199,569	42,686	276,454	149,432	107,571	20,036
1991/92	20,036	222,422	40,891	283,349	148,277	105,224	29,848
1992/93	29,848	222,207	43,252	295,307	151,088	106,822	37,397
1993/94	37,397	205,289	48,010	290,696	155,462	101,027	34,207
1994/95	34,207	213,287	50,966	298,460	165,879	106,335	26,246

1/ One metric ton= 48.99 standard 45-lb. net cases of 24 x 2 1/2 cans
2/ The 1994/95 marketing year includes 1994 packs in the Northern Hemisphere and late 1994 and early 1995 packs in the Southern Hemisphere.
note: Data for the United States are no longer available.

Canned Apricots: Production, Supply, and Distribution
(Metric Tons, net weight) 1/

Country/ Year2/	Begin. Stocks	Product.	Imports	Supply/ Distrib.	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
Australia							
1990/91	4,007	8,700	905	13,612	2,645	7,200	3,767
1991/92	3,767	9,800	1,255	14,822	1,860	7,000	5,962
1992/93	5,962	12,000	710	18,672	1,938	8,600	8,134
1993/94	8,134	2,900	1,633	12,667	651	9,000	3,016
1994/95	3,016	9,000	700	12,716	1,200	9,000	2,516
Greece							
1990/91	308	47,353	109	47,769	38,224	1,200	8,346
1991/92	8,346	36,730	22	45,098	43,091	1,100	907
1992/93	907	45,782	210	46,899	38,015	1,200	7,684
1993/94	7,684	27,353	136	35,173	30,888	1,200	3,085
1994/95	3,085	23,657	200	26,942	24,000	1,100	1,842
South Africa							
1990/91	2,675	16,720	0	19,395	15,900	745	2,750
1991/92	2,750	24,308	0	27,058	16,782	758	9,518
1992/93	9,518	24,247	0	33,765	21,273	765	11,727
1993/94	11,727	25,702	0	37,429	22,011	775	14,643
1994/95	14,643	28,931	0	43,574	30,000	795	12,779
Spain							
1990/91	13,076	12,000	75	25,151	8,196	5,500	11,455
1991/92	11,455	28,595	208	40,258	29,294	5,464	5,500
1992/93	5,500	17,700	100	23,300	17,600	4,500	1,200
1993/94	1,200	13,800	100	15,100	10,700	4,400	0
1994/95	0	15,150	40	15,190	10,500	4,490	200
Total							
1990/91	20,066	84,773	1,089	105,928	64,965	14,645	26,318
1991/92	26,318	99,433	1,485	127,236	91,027	14,322	21,887
1992/93	21,887	99,729	1,020	122,636	78,826	15,065	28,745
1993/94	28,745	69,755	1,869	100,369	64,250	15,375	20,744
1994/95	20,744	76,738	940	98,422	65,700	15,385	17,337

1/ One metric ton= 48.99 standard 45-lb. net cases of 24 x 2 1/2 cans.

2/ The 1994/95 marketing year includes 1994 packs in the Northern Hemisphere and late 1994 and early 1995 packs in the Southern Hemisphere.

Note: Data for the United States are no longer available.

Walnut Situation and Outlook

Walnut exports from selected countries in marketing year 1994/95 reached a record 185,400 metric tons in 1994/95, due to abundant supplies. Exceeding a record 104,000 tons, U.S. walnut exports accounted for nearly all of the growth in exports from the 7 countries. Due to lower international prices, the 1994/95 U.S. export value totaled $153 million, slightly below the previous season's record $155.3 million. Exports from China, the world's second largest walnut exporter, plunged in 1994/95 as robust domestic demand shifted walnuts away from the export market. Walnut supplies in 1995/96 from the surveyed countries are forecast down about 4 percent due primarily to smaller U.S. carry-in stocks and reduced U.S. production prospects. Selected country exports in 1995/96 are anticipated to approximate the 1994/95 record shipments. A projected increase in Chinese walnut exports probably will nearly offset likely lower U.S. and French exports.

Walnut production in selected countries in 1995/96 is forecast at 556,580 metric tons (inshell basis), down 1 percent from the revised record 562,967 tons produced last season. Record production in China is not expected to offset declines in the United States and the other producing countries.

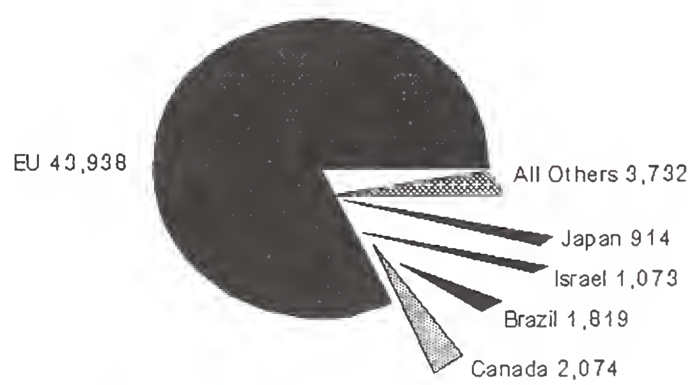
Selected country walnut exports in 1995/96 are forecast at 183,800 metric tons, about the same as the previous year's shipments. Increased exports from China are expected to nearly offset likely lower shipments from the United States.

United States

The final estimate of U.S. walnut production for 1994/95 is 210,470 tons, down 11 percent from 1993/94 because of heavy spring rains in California during the bloom period. The expected crop for the 1995/96 season is 199,580 tons, down 5 percent from last year. The average inshell weight per nut is estimated to be down 6 percent from 1994/95. During the most recent tree survey, blight was visible in varieties which tend to be blight-free. In addition, observers noted a substantial amount of sunburn damage.

The United States exports about half of its walnuts and is the world's largest exporter. In 1994/95, about 51 percent of total U.S. walnut exports by quantity were in shell. U.S. inshell walnut exports rose 21 percent in 1994/95 to 53,550 tons. Representing 93 percent of all inshell exports, the main markets comprised the European Union (EU), Canada, Brazil, Israel, and Japan. Consumers in these countries often serve inshell walnuts as a snack during various holiday seasons.

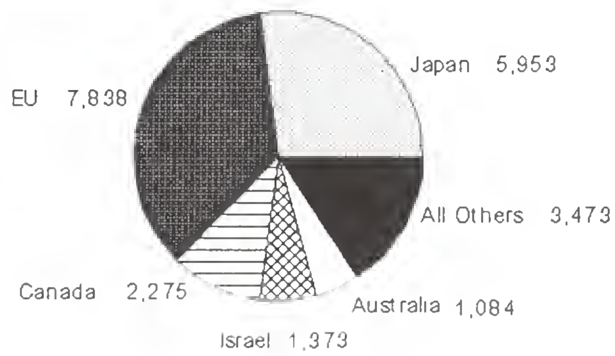
1994/95 Markets for U.S. Inshell Walnuts
(In Metric Tons)



SOURCE: Bureau of Census

In 1994/95, U.S. exports of shelled walnuts grew 14 percent to 50,883 tons (inshell equivalent). Generating 84 percent of all shipments of shelled walnuts, the EU, Japan, Canada, Israel, and Australia constituted the principal U.S. markets. Food manufacturers in these countries frequently incorporate U.S. walnuts as an ingredient in baked goods, confectionery products, and ice cream.

1994/95 Markets for U.S. Shelled Walnuts
(in metric tons)



SOURCE: Bureau of Census

U.S. suppliers are working to promote walnuts particularly in Brazil, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, and Spain. Brazil and Mexico are emerging markets with significant groups of affluent consumers. Germany, Italy, and Spain remain traditional markets for inshell walnuts, a popular snack during winter holidays. U.S. promotion campaigns in Germany have emphasized the healthful aspects of walnuts, based on a 1993 medical study. Meanwhile, the U.S. walnut industry has targeted commercial bakers in Korea. Some chefs in Japan and Korea have devised innovative recipes using walnuts.

Chile

There are no changes from the production and trade estimates published in the May 1995 issue of World Horticultural Trade and U.S. Export Opportunities.

China

In 1994/95, China's walnut harvest expanded 9 percent to 209,997 tons. Walnut supply in 1995/96 is forecast at a record 219,095 tons, up 4 percent from last year's revised estimate of 210,105 tons. China now rivals the United States in walnut production. China maintains no stocks due to expanding domestic demand and lack of adequate storage facilities.

Although the initial projections for 1994/95 indicated that production would drop below the 1993/94 level, output continued to trend upward because of favorable weather and an increase in the number of bearing trees. As plantings expand under China's afforestation program, average annual production increases of 5 to 6 percent are forecast for the next 4 to 5 years.

Walnuts are a favorite snack food throughout China. The developing food manufacturing industry also uses walnuts. Rising consumer income has enabled the Chinese to spend more on traditional snacks like nuts as well as processed snacks. Sugared walnuts are a popular snack. Yunnan processors have developed and are marketing a walnut drink that is popular in Yunnan localities but has not been popular in the north.

Exports of walnuts in 1994/95, which were 18 percent of the entire harvest, dropped 25 percent from 1993/94 due to strong demand in the domestic market. Domestic walnuts are readily available to consumers, and prices have remained fairly constant due to increases in production. Market reforms and strong domestic demand allow retailers to complete favorably with exporters for the walnut crop.

Low production costs have permitted the Chinese to compete in the international market. In 1994/95, five countries accounted for 59 percent of China's walnut exports. These countries were the following: Canada (13 percent of total exports), United Kingdom (13

percent), Japan (12 percent), Hong Kong (12 percent), and North Korea (9 percent). In 1995/96, Chinese walnut exports are forecast to rise 16 percent to 45,000 tons.

France

Production of walnuts in 1995/96 is projected at 22,000 tons, down 24 percent from the record 1994/95 harvest. In addition to 1995/96 being an off-year in the bearing cycle, late frosts in April and May, followed by dry conditions during July and August, further dampened prospects for the season. However, a plus for future crops is that the area planted to walnuts in 1995/96 is expected to rise for the sixth consecutive year, reaching 18,000 hectares.

Exports, which were half of 1994/95 output, remain important to the French walnut industry. In 1994/95, walnut exports from France expanded 22 percent from 1993/94. For the first six months of 1995, the largest export market was the European Union (62 percent of total volume). Major import suppliers for the first six months of 1995 included India (40 percent of all tonnage), China (32 percent), Hungary (7 percent), United States (6 percent), Poland (4 percent), and the United Kingdom (2 percent). Projected 1995/96 French exports of walnuts may decline 14 percent due to the reduced harvest.

India

The 1994/95 Indian walnut crop rose 17 percent from the 1993/94. Walnut production in 1995/96 is anticipated to decline to 24,000 tons, a 14-percent drop from last season's record output. The downturn is attributable to an off-year in the bearing cycle and unfavorable weather during the bloom and fruit formation stages from March through May.

Planted and harvested areas in the major walnut growing State of Jammu and Kashmir are both projected to increase slightly in 1995/96, to 35,600 hectares and 28,480 hectares, respectively.

Civil unrest continues to hamper walnut production in the Kashmir Valley, the traditional walnut production region. Planted area has not expanded and maintenance of existing trees has been neglected over the years. Walnut trees in some regions are also still being cut for firewood.

In 1994/95, India exported 61 percent of its walnut production as exports rose 17 percent. The EU purchased 67 percent of India's 1994/95 walnut exports. The United States accounted for 5 percent of total Indian walnut exports, while Egypt represented 4 percent of exports. In 1995/96, exports of Indian walnuts are forecast to increase 3 percent to 17,500 tons.

Indian walnut consumption for 1995/96 is forecast to increase slightly to 9,800 tons. Ample supplies, anticipated lower prices, and the post-harvest onset of the festival season should spur consumption. Reduced U.S. almond production may increase almond prices in India, which will likely cause consumers to switch to walnuts and cashews. In India, walnuts are cheaper than other tree nuts. The Indian confectionery and ice cream industries are using more walnuts.

Italy

Production in 1994/95 contracted 44 percent. This performance will probably improve in 1995/96. Preliminary assessments indicate that Italy will harvest 15,000 tons of walnuts in 1995/96, up 67 percent from last year's poor crop. Planted and harvested areas, estimated at 5,000 hectares and 4,200 hectares, respectively, continue to decline as trees age, and farmers replant few trees. Insect damage caused much of the small fruit to fall during the first hot days of summer. However, the overall quality of the crop is expected to be fair to good.

Exports play a small role in the Italian walnut industry with imports being far more important. In 1994/95, walnut exports from Italy plunged 29 percent due to a mediocre crop. In 1995/96, exports will probably recover by 25 percent to 1,000 tons.

From September 1994 to March 1995, other EU countries accounted for most Italian exports. The EU purchased 71 percent of Italian exports of inshell walnuts. For the same period, sales to the EU represented 75 percent of Italian exports of shelled walnuts.

Italy sources most of its walnut imports from the United States, which supplied 89 percent of Italy's imported, inshell walnuts from September 1994 to March 1995. The United States also shipped 27 percent of Italy's imports of shelled walnuts. Shelled walnuts comprised only 4 percent of total Italian walnut imports for the September 1994 to March 1995 period.

Turkey

In 1994/95, the Turkish walnut crop rose a modest 1 percent to 66,000 tons. Production in 1995/96 is forecast at 66,000 tons, unchanged from 1994/95 even though the number of bearing and non-bearing trees is slowly increasing. Based on the trend of slightly more bearing trees and the ongoing shift to better varieties, production should expand steadily as previously planted trees reach bearing age and more trees are planted. Currently, there are only a few established walnut orchards in Turkey. However, walnut trees can be found in most parts of the country.

Official data are not available for total domestic consumption. However, most observers believe that per capita consumption is relatively stable, with much of the increase in aggregate consumption resulting from rising population. Sources estimate that growers use about 50 percent of the crop at home with the remainder sold for commercial consumption. Most of the marketed walnuts are consumed whole, and only a limited amount is processed to add value.

Exports of Turkish walnuts, about 1 percent of the 1994/95 crop, have remained static. In 1994/95, the EU bought 44 percent of Turkey's total walnut exports. Lebanon accounted for 26 percent of export sales. Switzerland had an 8-percent share of Turkish walnut exports. Syria took 7 percent of Turkey's exports. Libya followed at 4 percent.

(For further information on supply, distribution, and trade, contact William Janis at 202-720-0897. For further information on U.S. marketing opportunities, contact Stacey Peckins at 202-720-5330. For further information on production, contact Kelly Kirby Strzelecki at 202-720-6791.)

WALNUTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
(Metric Tons, Inshell Basis)
Marketing Years 1993/94-1995/96 [1/]

Country/ Marketing Year	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	Total Distribution
Chile								
1993/94	247	10,000	0	10,247	8,665	1,435	147	10,247
1994/95 F [2/]	147	10,500	0	10,647	9,000	1,500	147	10,647
1995/96 F [3/]	147	11,000	0	11,147	9,500	1,550	97	11,147
China								
1993/94	0	192,159	85	192,244	52,000	140,244	0	192,244
1994/95	0	209,997	108	210,105	38,867	171,238	0	210,105
1995/96 F	0	219,000	95	219,095	45,000	174,095	0	219,095
France								
1993/94	0	18,900	11,150	30,050	11,850	18,200	0	30,050
1994/95	0	29,000	7,500	36,500	14,500	22,000	0	36,500
1995/96 F	0	22,000	9,000	31,000	12,500	18,500	0	31,000
India								
1993/94	4,940	22,000	0	26,940	14,550	9,000	3,390	26,940
1994/95	3,390	28,000	0	31,390	17,000	9,600	4,790	31,390
1995/96 F	4,790	24,000	0	28,790	17,500	9,800	1,490	28,790
Italy								
1993/94	2,500	16,000	10,654	29,154	1,123	27,031	1,000	29,154
1994/95	1,000	9,000	18,000	28,000	800	26,700	500	28,000
1995/96 F	500	15,000	13,000	28,500	1,000	27,000	500	28,500
Turkey								
1993/94	3,500	65,000	168	68,668	783	65,085	2,800	68,668
1994/95	2,800	66,000	400	69,200	800	65,100	3,300	69,200
1995/96 F	3,300	66,000	200	69,500	800	65,300	3,400	69,500
United States [4/5/]								
1993/94	80,755	235,870	1,544	318,169	90,614	150,627	76,927	318,169
1994/95	76,927	210,470	909	288,306	104,433	124,350	59,523	288,306
1995/96 F	59,523	199,580	870	259,973	98,000	117,000	44,973	259,973
TOTAL								
1993/94	91,942	559,929	23,601	675,472	179,585	411,622	84,264	675,472
1994/95	84,264	562,967	26,917	674,148	185,400	420,488	68,260	674,148
1995/96 F	68,260	556,580	23,165	648,005	184,300	413,245	50,460	648,005

[1/] Marketing Years: March-February for Chile; August-July for the United States; September-August for Italy and Turkey; October-September for China, France, and India.
[2/] Forecasts by USDA/Foreign Agicultural Service/Madrid.
[3/] Forecasts by USDA/Foreign Agicultural Service/Madrid and Washington.
[4/] U.S. export and import data come from the Bureau of the Census with forecasts by USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service.
[5/] U.S. domestic shelling ratios of .431 and .413 for 1993/94 and 1994/95 originate from the Walnut Marketing Board. U.S. exports were converted to inshell basis using recovery rates of .4170 and .4327 for 1993/94 and 1994/95, respectively

UPDATE ON WORLD FRESH APPLES AND PEARS--
U.S. EXPORT PERFORMANCE AND POLICY ISSUES

Northern Hemisphere apple production in marketing year 1995/96 (July/June) is forecast at 33.1 million tons, 2 percent below last year's output. Lower production in the United States and the EU offset higher production in China. Total Northern Hemisphere apple exports are forecast to be 2.8 million tons, down 7 percent from last season, because of expected smaller crops and higher prices in the United States and the EU. For the United States, success in opening markets previously closed contributed to record exports in 1994/95 of 697,829 tons, 15 percent above last season's volume. Apple exports in 1994/95 were valued at $423 million, with growth in Asian and South American markets more than offsetting declines in Mexico and Canada. In 1995/96, U.S. apple exports are forecast at 605,000 tons, down 13 percent from last year, due to an expected smaller crop and higher prices. For pears, Northern Hemisphere production in 1995/96 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, 4 percent below last year due primarily to a reduced harvest in the EU. Exports of pears from the Northern Hemisphere are forecast to be about 650,000 tons, down 4 percent from last season, due to output shortfalls in the EU offsetting record exports from the United States. For the United States, exports of pears in 1994/95 were 135,000 tons, 5 percent above last season, valued at $72 million. The large U.S. pear crop and growing overseas markets fueled exports. Pear shipments in 1995/96 are forecast at about 140,000 tons, up 5 percent from the previous season, due to strong markets in Canada, Latin America, and Asia, coupled with an adequate U.S. supply of Anjou's, the principal export variety. Growth in export opportunities for U.S. fruit in 1995/96 and beyond will hinge on reducing trade barriers in closed markets, accompanied by aggressive marketing.

APPLES

Northern Hemisphere apple production is forecast to fall slightly due to smaller crops in the United States and the EU.

The major apple producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere are expected to harvest 33.1 million tons in 1995/96, 2 percent below last season's record. China's 10 percent increase in apple production, totaling 12.2 million tons, is not enough to offset decreases in the United States and Europe.

In 1995/96, U.S. apple production is forecast at 5.1 million tons, a slight decrease from last year. Apple output in the state of Washington, the largest producing state and the major contributor to the decrease, declined 9 percent, to 2.4 million tons, because of a wet spring and lack of bloom--in addition to two summer hail storms. However, the decline in Washington was partially offset by increases in Michigan, up 19 percent, to a record 549,000 tons, and New York, up 3 percent, to 513,000 tons.

China, forecast to harvest 12.2 million tons, is the largest apple producer in the world. In comparison, the combined crop of the United States and selected EU countries is just 13.1 million tons. Apples account for 32 percent of China's total fruit production. The dramatic increase seen in recent years reflects the central government's strong support for rural development

coupled with farmers' enthusiasm for fruit production such as apples. For example, the central government in the Shandong Province pays farmers to pull out domestic apple trees to plant higher-yielding Fuji varieties.

The EU's production shortfall is primarily due to smaller harvests in Germany and Italy, although all EU countries, except Austria, are forecast to have reduced output in 1995/96. Germany had cold and rainy weather in the spring of 1995 in addition to an off-year in the bearing cycle, resulting in output declining 34 percent to 1.4 million tons. Italy's low spring temperatures, late-season rains, and hail storms combined to lower fruit quality and limit production to 2.0 million tons, down 10 percent from 1994/95.

In Eastern Europe, Hungary and Poland are also forecast to have production declines because of poor weather, alternate bearing varieties, and reduced inputs, reducing the apple supply for the second consecutive year. These forecast declines are expected to keep prices of apples and apple juice throughout Europe significantly higher than normal for the second year.

Japan's 1995/96 apple crop is forecast at 970,100 tons, a 2-percent decrease from last season. The small declines in production and area harvested (down 1 percent to 47,700 hectares) in 1995/96 represent the retirement of old trees and the replanting of existing land to new varieties.

Exports of apples from the Northern Hemisphere are forecast to fall due to output shortfalls in the EU and the United States.

Total Northern Hemisphere apple exports are forecast to be 2.8 million tons, down 7 percent from last season. Exports from the EU (including intra-trade) are forecast to fall 5 percent in 1995/96 to 1.8 million tons, while exports from the United States are forecast at about 605,000 tons, down from last year by 13 percent due to an expected smaller crop and higher prices. Together the EU and the United States will account for about 84 percent of Northern Hemisphere apple exports this season.

Canada's apple exports will rise this season by 12 percent to 85,000 tons and China's exports will rise by 10 percent to 118,000 tons.

The fall in Northern Hemisphere production is forecast to stimulate exports from Southern Hemisphere countries which step-in to fill gaps in export supplies.

For the United States, success in negotiating access to new apple markets, along with increasing levels in established markets, pushed exports to record level in 1994/95.

Exports of U.S. apples in 1994/95 were valued at a record $423 million, 13 percent above last year, and a record volume of 697,829 tons. Total exports of U.S. apples during 1995/96 are forecast at about 605,000 tons, down slightly from last year based on the reduced U.S. crop and likely higher prices.

Asia continues to lead the U.S. export performance with 6 of the 10 top markets for apples. Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and United Arab Emirates comprise the other top markets. Overall growth in Latin America, the EU, and Asia made up for the declines in Mexico and Canada. Exports to Taiwan in 1994/95, the largest export market, were up 13 percent, reaching a record 115,000 tons, while exports to Indonesia were up 100 percent and exports to Hong Kong were up 21 percent due to strong demand and effective U.S. marketing.

U.S. imports of apples in 1994/95, typically only a fifth the level of exports, totaled 126,404 tons, up 14 percent from last year. Canada, New Zealand, Chile, and South Africa typically supply about 95 percent of apples imported by the United States.

Brazil emerged as an important new market for U.S. apples this past season.

During 1994/95, U.S. exports to Brazil totaled $8.3 million, up 10-fold from the $700,000 recorded in the previous year as the result of economic reforms and aggressive U.S. marketing. However, tougher entry requirements threatened

the end of the 1994/95 season and pose challenges for the 1995/96 season. In March 1995, the Government of Brazil established new phytosanitary import requirements for about 40 commodities, including apples and pears, as part of its effort to harmonize phytosanitary requirements with other MERCOSUR countries. Brazil's restrictive new requirements threatened to cut off U.S. access to Brazil's market just as the 1995 harvest of these commodities was beginning.

In response to pressure from USDA and the industry, Brazil waived these new import requirements for U.S. fruits until December 31, 1995, thus ensuring continued access for U.S. agricultural products. For access in 1996, technical meetings are being scheduled in November to exchange information and agree upon acceptable quarantine measures. APHIS technical experts continue to review Brazil's import requirements.

Israel was a bright light for the U.S. apple export market during 1994/95, but future access is uncertain.

During 1994, USDA and industry sources successfully coordinated efforts in achieving revisions to Israel's phytosanitary import requirements for apples, opening a significant new market for U.S. exporters. A sharp drop in domestic apple production, brought on by adverse weather conditions, prompted Israeli authorities to permit imports. As a result of this opportunity, exports of U.S. apples skyrocketed to $4.5 million, the first shipments to that country in recent years.

Israel has since suspended apple imports, citing a recovery in domestic supplies. United States trade negotiators continue to seek access to the Israel market, but Israel may offer only limited access for the near future.

Competitive outlook for U.S. apples in China will depend on expanding access, reducing the tariff levels, and continued marketing efforts.

Despite the impressive domestic crop, there is tremendous demand for imported apples because of high quality and consistency demanded by the growing middle-class of Chinese consumers.

For now, the total volume of apple exports by China remain limited due to variable quality, poor post-harvest technology, and infrastructure problems. Exports dropped by 12,000 tons to 107,212 in 1994 due to problems of size and color. However, in coming years China plans to expand its cold storage facilities and its shipments of higher-quality Fuji apples to nearby Asian countries. Russia and the Philippines are the two major buyers of Chinese apples.

However, China is aggressively diversifying its export markets by selling higher quality, competitive varieties. For example, this season Granny Smith variety apples are entering the market in Indonesia and reported by the U.S. industry to be of good quality.

During 1995, USDA expanded access for U.S. apples by negotiating a new export protocol for U.S. apples during bilateral talks in San Francisco. China agreed to expand the Washington state apple protocol to include the states of Oregon and Idaho. Access to the Chinese market stems from a 1992 Memorandum of Understanding with the United States, in which China agreed to base its import requirements on sound science. China renewed this commitment in March 1995 as part of a broader U.S.-China agreement involving trade, protection of intellectual property, and conditions for China's entry into the World Trade Organization. Efforts by USDA continue to secure access for apples from other producing states and other varieties.

However, high duties for imported apples, a 40 percent plus 17 percent value-added tax, will continue to discourage direct exports of U.S. apples to China in favor of trans-shipment through Hong Kong. For example, direct exports of apples to China in the six months following last June's market opening agreement were valued at just $143,000, according to Census data. At least 20-30 percent of current U.S. fresh fruit exports to Hong Kong, which were valued at over $152 million in CY 1994, are estimated to be shipped to China. The U.S. industry continues to urge that significant cuts in China's high import duties be

achieved as part of the WTO accession negotiations.

In response to the potential for sales to China, the Washington Apple Commission opened its liaison office in Beijing in 1995 following Guangzhou and Shanghai. Price constrains the sale of U.S. apples, but promotional activities will help draw attention to the attractiveness and quality of imported fruit. In general, imported apples do not compete directly with domestic fruit, but sales of U.S. apples are most effectively timed during March to August when domestic fruit is less available.

A smaller EU crop in 1995/96 may open opportunities for U.S. exporters, but new customs valuation method may limit trade.

European Union import demand will rise for fresh apples during 1995/96 to compensate for the decline of 10 percent in domestic apple production. The degree that U.S. apple exporters benefit will depend on successful marketing techniques and the impact of the new system of duty calculation.

Effective July 1, 1995, as part of the Uruguay Round, the EU bound its reference price system regulating about 15 fruit and vegetable commodities, including apples and pears. Despite the fact that the new method of duty calculation is more consistent with the GATT Customs Valuation Code, U.S. shipments could experience higher ad valorem customs duties in 1995 than last year.

The system also contains a variable duty element applied if a shipment's value falls below a certain minimum entry price, but this usually doesn't apply to U.S. apple shipments.

Under the new regime, ad valorem import duties are assessed in one of three ways: 1) the importer can declare that the shipment is consistent with calculated, origin specific standard import values (SIV), which are set by the EU Commission on a daily basis; 2) the importer could declare the actual CIF transaction value; or 3) provision could be made for product brought in on consignment, with documentation and deposits.

Since origin-specific standard import values and actual transaction values are generally higher than the average import values used formerly, the duty will be higher on U.S. apples than before the Uruguay Round. In addition, exporters complain that the SIV duty is not known until the day the shipment clears customs, making it difficult to negotiate prices.

USDA continues to analyze the impact of the new EU customs valuation system on access for U.S. fresh fruit, including apples. There are also hopes the EU Commission might consider modifications to the entry price system. FAS will continue to closely monitor this situation and inform U.S. negotiators what problems the new system poses for the U.S. industry.

Mexico/U.S. apple export work plan was recently finalized, but strength of the Mexican economy will be the key component for a sales rebound in 1995/96.

Mexico's deciduous fruit industry continues to suffer from lack of credit, high interest rates and input costs, low prices for domestic production, and competition from imports. Apple production in 1995/96 is forecast to be 478,000 tons, about the same as last year. The current economic crisis has limited orchard expansion during the past year, thus pointing to minimal if any production expansion for the next 3 to 5 years.

The United States supplies over 95 percent of Mexico's imported apples. Since the liberalization of apple imports in 1991, exports of U.S. apples to Mexico have gone from $32 million to $50 million in 1993/94, making Mexico the largest U.S. market. But during 1994/95, exports decreased to $49 million because the December 1994 peso devaluation decreased consumer purchasing power. In 1995/96, exports to Mexico are forecast to drop again as the result of continued economic malaise.

After non-stop efforts since March, the new work plan for exports of U.S. apples to Mexico was concluded in October. The plan is expected to facilitate trade and preclude the need for annual renegotiation as in the past.

The Mexican consumers' purchasing power and the strength of the peso will remain the key determinants for growth of U.S. apples sales during the coming season.

Taiwan/U.S. phytosanitary technical talks in 1995 ensure continued access to this key market, the largest buyer of U.S. apples this season.

Taiwan was the top U.S. apple market in 1994/95, with exports totalling 115,000 tons valued at $87.4 million, up 16 percent from last year. In September 1995, Taiwan authorities and the USDA met for another round of technical trade talks, and the waiver for the United States on the Taiwan's codling moth regulation was confirmed for the 1995 shipping season, while for 1996 and future years, an understanding was reached on requirements for shipping U.S. apples which should ensure continued access.

Opening of Japan market in 1994 bore fruit this season, but future growth depends on effective marketing and Japan's cooperation to relax strict inspection requirements.

Washington State apples entered Japan's market in January 1995, and exports through July 1995 reached $11 million. The initial, highly positive reception tempered as the season progressed because of competition from domestic apples and negative publicity of a reported detection of the chemical TBZ in an apple shipment which was reflected at the consumer level.

Access to the Japanese market remains constrained, due to a costly and stringent inspection process that requires a tree-by-tree pest inspection. Additionally, Japanese officials have approved imports of only Washington State Red and Golden Delicious apples, thus excluding other apple varieties and other states. Oregon is technically eligible to participate under the program, however it did not seek to have 1994 crop apples registered for export approval.

Nonetheless, the outlook for U.S. apples in Japan remains favorable. Estimates are that apple exports to Japan could reach over $75 million per year in the next 5 years. To achieve the potential for U.S. apple exports to Japan, however, it will be critical for U.S. suppliers to consider the price and quality of their apples, and to anticipate potential Japanese concerns over chemical residues. Additionally, in the coming months, USDA will play a vital role in seeking modifications to the existing apple export agreement that limits program participation to only qualified production areas of Golden and Red Delicious apples in the states of Washington and Oregon. It remains possible that, with the continued cooperation of Japanese authorities, other apple-producing areas of the United States and additional apple varieties can be approved to export in the future.

PEARS

Northern Hemisphere pear production in 1995/96 is forecast down 5 percent, to 4.5 million tons, because of output declines forecast for the EU and the United States.

U.S. production of pears in 1995/96 is forecast at 873,890 tons, down 8 percent from 1994/95, but up 2 percent from 1993/94. Bartlett pear production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 462,660 tons, down 14 percent from a year ago. The reduction was caused by adverse spring weather in Oregon, in addition to a normal decline following bumper crops in California and Oregon. Record production of pears, other than Bartlett, forecast in Washington state at 208,650 tons, was offset by a 9-percent decline in Oregon's production, to 145,150 tons.

Mexico's pear production for 1995/96 is forecast to increase 2,000 tons, to 32,000 tons, due to improved growing conditions, while Canada's 1995/96 pear production is also forecast to increase slightly, to 20,000 tons, because of favorable summer weather.

In the EU, pear production is forecast to decline 5 percent in 1995/96, to 2.6 million tons. Italy's pear production is forecast to decline 4 percent in 1995/96, to 986,000 tons, due to the combined effects of low spring temperatures and late-season rains and hail. Likewise, Spain's pear crop was affected by severe frosts in March and hailstorms

in May which will likely reduce production in 1995/96 by 13 percent, to 470,900 tons.

Pear production in European countries outside the EU is forecast at 515,000 tons, down 1 percent from 1994/95. Serbia/Montenegro's pear output is forecast to decline 10 percent in 1995/96, to 66,000 tons, because of poor pollination due to unseasonably cool and rainy weather during the spring. Pear output in Bulgaria is forecast to increase slightly, to 36,160 tons, because of a small increase in harvested area and increased inputs as a result of increased private ownership.

Japan's 1995/96 pear crop is forecast at 426,000 tons, down 1 percent from 1994/95. A long rainy season during the spring and another extremely hot summer combined to slightly reduce pear output. All but about 15,000 tons of Japanese pear production are of the Nashi varieties of Japanese sand pears. Western variety pears are a tiny but growing share of production, supplying all of the fruit for Japan's very small pear processing industry.

Exports of pears from the Northern Hemisphere are forecast to fall overall due to output shortfalls in the EU offsetting record exports from the United States.

Northern Hemisphere pear exports are forecast to be about 650,000 tons, down 4 percent from last season. Exports from the EU (including intra-trade) are forecast to fall 6 percent in 1995/96 to 495,000 tons, while exports from the United States are forecast at about 150,000 tons, up from last year by 5 percent due to an expected strong export season and sufficient supply of the principal export variety of pears, D'Anjou. Together the EU and the United States will account for about 98 percent of Northern Hemisphere western pear exports this season.

U.S. pear exports during 1994/95 climb above last year's record pace despite the peso devaluation in Mexico

Total U.S. pear exports were valued at $72 million in the 1994/95 marketing year, $800,000 ahead of last year. Increases in exports to Asia and South America offset decreases to Mexico and the EU.

Mexico is the most important export market for U.S. pears, averaging 30 - 40 percent of all exports, by volume. The Peso devaluation led to a reduction in the exports from last year by 13 percent with total exports of 47,000 tons valued at $22.1 million. Fortunately, pear exports to Mexico from the Northwest got a big jump early in the 1994/95 season, and shipments still outpaced the 1992/93 season. Future prospects for U.S. pear sales to Mexico will hinge on the strength of Mexico's economy, purchasing power of the peso, and continuous marketing efforts.

Brazil emerged as key growth market for U.S. pears the last 2 seasons, but restrictive import requirements will challenge exporters in 1996.

In 1994/95, U.S. exports to Brazil skyrocketed to 9,000 tons valued at $4.0 million, up from 2,000 tons and $900,000 the year before, as the result of a economic reforms and aggressive U.S. marketing. In 1995/96, U.S. exports are at a pace to exceed last season's record level. However, as discussed in the apple section, tougher entry requirements threatened the 1995/96 season and pose challenges for the 1996/97 season and beyond. For access in 1996, technical meetings are being scheduled in November to exchange information and agree upon acceptable quarantine measures. APHIS technical experts continue to review Brazil's import requirements.

Established U.S. pear markets of Canada and Taiwan continued export growth during 1994/95.

Pear exports to both Canada and Taiwan continued growing during 1994/95. Exports to Canada reached 44,000 tons valued at $27 million, the highest total value of all destinations, though volume was slightly less than Mexico. Growth in imports by Canada has been steady the last 5 years because fresh pear consumption is on the rise, and the trend should continue for the next 5 years. The major U.S. competitor in Canada are the Southern Hemisphere countries Chile, Argentina, and South Africa.

Taiwan has also been a consistent growth market as well as being the 4th-leading market for U.S. pears. Exports totaled 8,500 tons valued at $5 million during 1994/95.

Southern Hemisphere's apple and pear production, supply, and demand forecast for the 1995/96 will be available in the March 1996 issue of World Horticultural Trade & U.S. Export Opportunities.

During 1995/96 and beyond, reducing trade barriers to U.S. fruit are key challenges facing USDA and the industry.

Efforts by USDA to remove barriers to trade will continue for other global markets. As countries continue to implement the Uruguay Round provisions by replacing non-tariff barriers with tariffs, phytosanitary and licensing barriers are on the rise as tools to stem the flow of trade. For example, countries which remain closed to U.S. apples and pears at this time include Australia, Chile, Israel, and Korea, while restrictions limit exports to Brazil, Canada, Egypt, and Mexico.

(For further information on supply, distribution, and trade, contact Casey Bean at 202-720-4620. For information on production, contact Kelly Flowers at 202-720-6791.)

Table 1
Apples: Supply & Utilization in Selected Major Producing/Trading Countries
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mktg Yr 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Supply/ Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With-drawels
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
EUROPEAN UNION (EU)								
Austria								
1993/94	318,200	157,200	4,100	322,300	25,800	292,500	4,000	0
1994/95	286,700	146,900	15,000	301,700	30,000	258,700	13,000	0
1995/96	317,900	156,700	20,000	337,900	38,000	289,900	10,000	0
Belgium								
1993/94	530,215	529,137	75,000	605,215	155,000	269,066	106,000	75,149
1994/95	527,650	526,550	80,000	607,650	190,000	268,316	105,500	43,834
1995/96	454,930	454,320	100,000	554,930	170,000	268,460	100,000	16,470
Denmark								
1993/94	85,000	45,000	25,000	110,000	3,000	80,000	26,500	500
1994/95	77,500	37,500	31,600	109,100	1,600	85,000	22,000	500
1995/96	65,000	30,000	30,000	95,000	1,500	75,000	18,000	500
France								
1993/94	2,079,000	2,043,700	97,200	2,176,200	620,200	874,600	238,900	442,500
1994/95	2,166,300	2,128,300	76,000	2,242,300	660,000	926,000	275,000	381,300
1995/96	2,057,000	2,023,000	90,000	2,147,000	620,000	852,000	275,000	400,000
Germany								
1993/94	1,718,500	882,500	717,718	2,436,218	43,856	1,300,000	1,046,062	46,300
1994/95	2,079,600	879,600	600,000	2,679,600	55,000	1,453,200	1,145,000	26,400
1995/96	1,373,000	573,000	800,000	2,173,000	30,000	1,100,000	1,023,000	20,000
Greece								
1993/94	325,341	312,341	11,008	336,349	9,045	220,795	800	105,709
1994/95	321,996	309,096	8,000	329,996	13,000	206,736	600	109,660
1995/96	280,000	268,800	15,000	295,000	8,000	206,500	500	80,000
Italy								
1993/94	2,145,000	2,105,000	32,830	2,177,830	430,108	1,133,722	509,000	105,000
1994/95	2,153,000	2,113,000	30,000	2,183,000	430,000	1,277,000	450,000	26,000
1995/96	1,947,000	1,907,000	40,000	1,987,000	400,000	1,167,000	420,000	0
Netherlands								
1993/94	670,000	603,000	252,876	922,876	448,765	365,111	84,000	25,000
1994/95	600,000	540,000	275,000	875,000	410,000	360,000	80,000	25,000
1995/96	570,000	513,000	300,000	870,000	450,000	330,000	70,000	20,000
Spain								
1993/94	890,500	860,500	147,000	1,037,500	40,000	730,500	210,000	57,000
1994/95	747,300	722,300	140,000	887,300	37,000	682,300	143,000	25,000
1995/96	707,800	682,800	150,000	857,800	35,000	667,800	130,000	25,000
Sweden								
1993/94	67,562	17,562	90,379	157,941	1,508	150,000	6,433	0
1994/95	70,000	20,000	90,000	160,000	1,500	151,500	7,000	0
1995/96	66,700	16,700	90,000	156,700	1,300	150,400	5,000	0
United Kingdom								
1993/94	324,600	324,600	418,897	743,497	55,895	650,999	35,706	897
1994/95	309,600	309,600	434,809	744,409	53,101	656,386	34,056	866
1995/96	278,640	278,640	450,000	728,640	40,000	657,155	30,650	835
SUBTOTAL--EU								
1993/94	9,153,918	7,880,540	1,872,008	11,025,926	1,833,177	6,067,293	2,267,401	858,055
1994/95	9,339,646	7,732,846	1,780,409	11,120,055	1,881,201	6,325,138	2,275,156	638,560
1995/96	8,117,970	6,903,960	2,085,000	10,202,970	1,793,800	5,764,215	2,082,150	562,805

Table 1 (cont'd)
Apples: Supply & Utilization in Selected Major Producing/Trading Countries
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mktg Yr 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Supply/ Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With-drawels
NON-EU COUNTRIES								
Bulgaria								
1993/94	109,858	82,000	23,397	133,255	639	55,000	60,616	17,000
1994/95	76,477	57,400	10,558	87,035	523	44,512	33,000	9,000
1995/96	74,000	56,000	13,000	87,000	500	39,500	38,000	9,000
Canada								
1993/94	484,085	484,085	98,416	582,501	50,196	339,305	193,000	0
1994/95	516,172	516,172	100,948	617,120	76,273	340,847	200,000	0
1995/96	530,000	530,000	105,000	635,000	85,000	345,000	205,000	0
China								
1993/94	9,070,000	6,350,000	1,049	9,071,049	119,418	8,497,631	454,000	0
1994/95	11,125,000	7,787,500	3,438	11,128,438	107,212	10,464,976	556,250	0
1995/96	12,237,500	8,566,250	7,807	12,245,307	117,933	11,515,499	611,875	0
Hungary								
1993/94	819,000	426,000	0	819,000	231,000	298,000	290,000	0
1994/95	610,000	330,000	3,400	613,400	101,200	162,200	350,000	0
1995/96	500,000	280,000	14,000	514,000	90,000	200,000	224,000	0
Japan								
1993/94	1,011,000	928,700	50	1,011,050	2,140	828,010	180,900	0
1994/95	989,300	909,700	8,900	998,200	1,800	814,000	182,400	0
1995/96	970,100	891,800	7,500	977,600	2,000	804,600	171,000	0
Mexico								
1993/94	538,000	468,000	160,000	698,000	0	578,000	120,000	0
1994/95	475,000	425,000	75,000	550,000	0	445,000	105,000	0
1995/96	478,000	428,000	70,000	548,000	0	458,000	90,000	0
Norway								
1993/94	58,559	27,390	33,335	91,894	0	71,648	9,932	10,314
1994/95	45,291	16,593	42,354	87,645	0	67,344	2,700	17,601
1995/96	48,917	19,677	40,000	88,917	0	66,060	5,500	17,357
Poland								
1993/94	1,842,000	1,500,000	44,000	1,886,000	176,000	560,000	1,150,000	0
1994/95	1,441,100	1,241,100	26,560	1,467,660	115,102	450,000	902,558	0
1995/96	1,200,000	1,000,000	26,000	1,226,000	100,000	300,000	826,000	0
Romania								
1993/94	1,097,158	972,158	7,000	1,104,158	60,000	864,158	150,000	30,000
1994/95	525,000	450,000	7,000	532,000	30,000	410,000	77,000	15,000
1995/96	500,000	420,000	8,000	508,000	18,000	390,000	90,000	10,000
Russia								
1993/94	1,425,000	1,070,000	175,000	1,600,000	0	720,000	480,000	400,000
1994/95	1,154,000	804,000	410,550	1,564,550	1,703	744,600	503,700	314,547
1995/96	1,050,000	710,000	425,500	1,475,500	0	710,000	450,500	315,000
Serbia/Montenegro								
1993/94	190,000	135,000	0	190,000	0	156,000	34,000	0
1994/95	148,000	103,000	0	148,000	0	116,000	32,000	0
1995/96	135,000	95,000	0	135,000	0	105,000	30,000	0
Slovakia								
1993/94	112,000	107,000	0	112,000	17,000	65,000	30,000	0
1994/95	57,000	53,000	18,400	75,400	4,400	56,000	15,000	0
1995/96	70,000	64,000	14,000	84,000	6,000	60,000	18,000	0
Taiwan								
1993/94	8,128	8,128	107,544	115,672	0	115,672	0	0
1994/95	8,469	8,469	127,528	135,997	23	135,974	0	0
1995/96	10,847	10,847	135,000	145,847	0	145,847	0	0
Turkey								
1993/94	2,080,000	2,080,000	36,795	2,116,795	30,676	1,982,119	104,000	0
1994/95	2,095,000	2,095,000	8,378	2,103,378	30,021	1,968,607	104,750	0
1995/96	2,100,000	2,100,000	10,000	2,110,000	30,000	1,975,000	105,000	0

Table 1 (cont'd)
Apples: Supply & Utilization in Selected Major Producing/Trading Countries
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mktg Yr 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Supply/ Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With-drawels
United States								
1993/94	4,846,500	4,846,500	111,075	4,957,575	608,577	2,330,568	2,018,430	0
1994/95	5,141,700	5,141,700	126,404	5,268,104	697,829	2,386,130	2,184,145	0
1995/96	5,051,000	5,051,000	128,000	5,179,000	605,000	2,429,211	2,143,789	0
SUBTOTAL: NON-EU COUNTRIES								
1993/94	23,691,288	19,484,961	797,661	24,488,949	1,295,646	17,461,111	5,274,878	457,314
1994/95	24,407,509	19,938,634	969,418	25,376,927	1,166,086	18,606,190	5,248,503	356,148
1995/96	24,955,364	20,222,574	1,003,807	25,959,171	1,054,433	19,543,717	5,008,664	351,357
SUBTOTAL: NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
1993/94	32,845,206	27,365,501	2,669,669	35,514,875	3,128,823	23,528,404	7,542,279	1,315,369
1994/95	33,747,155	27,671,480	2,749,827	36,496,982	3,047,287	24,931,328	7,523,659	994,708
1995/96	33,073,334	27,126,534	3,088,807	36,162,141	2,848,233	25,307,932	7,090,814	914,162
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
Argentina								
1993/94	990,000	990,000	4,103	994,103	115,933	323,170	555,000	0
1994/95	1,060,000	1,060,000	4,000	1,064,000	212,000	324,500	527,500	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Australia								
1993/94	321,000	321,000	0	321,000	38,000	160,000	123,000	0
1994/95	337,000	337,000	0	337,000	39,000	168,000	130,000	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brazil								
1993/94	456,800	456,800	48,580	505,380	23,930	253,050	228,400	0
1994/95	450,000	450,000	94,515	544,515	22,000	297,515	225,000	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chile								
1993/94	800,000	790,000	0	800,000	346,700	90,000	363,300	0
1994/95	860,000	850,000	0	860,000	395,500	92,000	372,500	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Zealand								
1993/94	447,649	387,649	384	448,033	215,599	52,198	180,236	0
1994/95	516,950	456,950	1,000	517,950	318,200	53,250	146,500	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Africa								
1993/94	637,692	637,692	0	637,692	224,731	225,844	187,117	0
1994/95	642,400	642,400	0	642,400	214,073	264,442	163,885	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SUBTOTAL: SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
1993/94	3,653,141	3,583,141	53,067	3,706,208	964,893	1,104,262	1,637,053	0
1994/95	3,866,350	3,796,350	99,515	3,965,865	1,200,773	1,199,707	1,565,385	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WORLD TOTAL								
1993/94	36,498,347	30,948,642	2,722,736	39,221,083	4,093,716	24,632,666	9,179,332	1,315,369
1994/95	37,613,505	31,467,830	2,849,342	40,462,847	4,248,060	26,131,035	9,089,044	994,708
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:
1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries are for a July/June marketing year except Mexico and France which are August/July. In the Southern Hemisphere, the marketing year begins on January 1 of the second year indicated, except for Chile where the year starts on February of the second year indicated, and New Zealand where the year starts in October of the first year indicated.
2/ For China, imports, exports, and utilization for 1995/96 estimated on trends from previous year and USDA forecast of this year's production.
3/ U.S. import/export forecast based on share of U.S. production during 1991-1995. U.S. utilization forecast based average processing levels during 1991-94 (*Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts*, USDA/NASS, various years).

Table 2
Pears: Supply & Utilization in Selected Major Producing/Trading Countries
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mktg Yr 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Supply/ Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With-drawels
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
EUROPEAN UNION (EU)								
Austria								
1993/94	44,000	8,900	17,000	61,000	0	61,000	0	0
1994/95	37,600	7,300	22,400	60,000	0	60,000	0	0
1995/96	43,700	6,100	19,000	62,700	2,200	60,500	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg								
1993/94	147,020	146,858	20,645	167,665	100,369	52,788	7,500	7,008
1994/95	155,090	154,540	15,000	170,090	105,000	54,205	7,755	3,130
1995/96	138,905	138,480	22,000	160,905	98,405	53,000	7,000	2,500
Denmark								
1993/94	8,200	6,200	8,000	16,200	200	15,950	0	50
1994/95	7,800	5,800	8,500	16,300	200	16,050	0	50
1995/96	6,400	4,600	9,000	15,400	100	15,250	0	50
France								
1993/94	251,100	245,500	108,000	359,100	57,600	249,900	45,000	6,600
1994/95	343,600	336,800	79,000	422,600	80,000	291,100	45,000	6,500
1995/96	304,000	298,000	100,000	404,000	70,000	283,000	45,000	6,000
Germany								
1993/94	414,000	43,000	165,320	579,320	7,619	280,320	290,501	880
1994/95	419,000	39,000	165,000	584,000	7,000	270,000	306,828	172
1995/96	420,000	40,000	150,000	570,000	7,000	265,000	297,800	200
Greece								
1993/94	81,045	78,615	2,857	83,902	170	70,407	8,365	4,960
1994/95	72,995	70,805	3,500	76,495	410	66,005	6,700	3,380
1995/96	65,000	63,000	5,000	70,000	200	61,800	6,000	2,000
Italy								
1993/94	938,000	878,000	79,174	1,017,174	153,463	723,711	130,000	10,000
1994/95	1,022,000	962,000	100,000	1,122,000	130,000	875,000	110,000	7,000
1995/96	986,000	926,000	120,000	1,106,000	120,000	886,000	100,000	0
Netherlands								
1993/94	170,000	153,000	86,339	256,339	154,421	96,718	4,000	1,200
1994/95	140,000	126,000	85,000	225,000	125,000	95,000	4,000	1,000
1995/96	160,000	144,000	85,000	245,000	145,000	95,000	4,000	1,000
Spain								
1993/94	459,400	440,200	42,400	501,800	45,000	436,800	20,000	0
1994/95	542,900	518,000	20,800	563,700	78,500	437,700	22,500	25,000
1995/96	470,900	450,900	50,000	520,900	50,000	430,900	20,000	20,000
Sweden								
1993/94	8,593	2,593	29,083	37,676	262	37,414	0	0
1994/95	5,800	1,000	30,000	35,800	260	35,540	0	0
1995/96	6,300	1,300	29,000	35,300	260	35,040	0	0
United Kingdom								
1993/94	43,800	43,800	91,500	135,300	2,760	130,913	876	751
1994/95	28,200	28,200	104,484	132,684	1,694	130,370	564	56
1995/96	29,400	29,400	103,500	132,900	1,700	130,592	550	58
SUBTOTAL: EU								
1993/94	2,565,158	2,046,666	650,318	3,215,476	521,864	2,155,921	506,242	31,449
1994/95	2,774,985	2,249,445	633,684	3,408,669	528,064	2,330,970	503,347	46,288
1995/96	2,630,605	2,101,780	692,500	3,323,105	494,865	2,316,082	480,350	31,808

Table 2 (cont'd.)
Pears: Supply & Utilization in Selected Major Producing/Trading Countries
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mktg Yr 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Supply/ Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With-drawels
* OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES *								
Bulgaria								
1993/94	21,006	6,000	175	21,181	66	10,115	10,000	1,000
1994/95	33,009	9,000	184	33,193	44	13,000	17,649	2,500
1995/96	36,160	11,000	180	36,340	53	14,500	19,287	2,500
Canada								
1993/94	18,129	18,129	54,442	72,571	452	68,030	4,089	0
1994/95	19,000	19,000	59,555	78,555	85	72,970	5,500	0
1995/96	20,000	20,000	62,000	82,000	100	76,900	5,000	0
Japan								
1993/94	396,300	365,200	0	396,300	7,280	388,550	470	0
1994/95	431,100	398,200	0	431,100	3,800	426,760	540	0
1995/96	426,000	393,600	0	426,000	4,000	421,500	500	0
Mexico								
1993/94	39,500	35,500	57,000	96,500	0	94,000	2,500	0
1994/95	30,000	26,000	46,000	76,000	0	74,000	2,000	0
1995/96	32,000	28,000	44,000	76,000	0	74,000	2,000	0
Norway								
1993/94	2,915	1,461	15,450	18,365	0	16,497	0	1,868
1994/95	3,185	1,675	13,856	17,041	0	15,606	0	1,435
1995/96	2,841	1,409	14,000	16,841	0	15,693	0	1,148
Serbia/Montenegro								
1993/94	78,000	59,000	0	78,000	0	61,000	17,000	0
1994/95	73,000	56,000	0	73,000	0	56,000	17,000	0
1995/96	66,000	51,000	0	66,000	0	49,000	17,000	0
Turkey								
1993/94	420,000	420,000	0	420,000	6,444	392,556	21,000	0
1994/95	410,000	410,000	56	410,056	8,336	381,220	20,500	0
1995/96	410,000	410,000	0	410,000	7,500	382,000	20,500	0
United States								
1993/94	860,200	860,200	65,509	925,709	128,332	398,920	398,457	0
1994/95	949,100	949,100	48,038	997,138	134,774	413,680	448,684	0
1995/96	873,900	873,900	61,000	934,900	140,000	367,162	427,738	0
SUBTOTAL: OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
1993/94	1,836,050	1,765,490	192,576	2,028,626	142,574	1,429,668	453,516	2,868
1994/95	1,948,394	1,868,975	167,689	2,116,083	147,039	1,453,236	511,873	3,935
1995/96	1,866,901	1,788,909	181,180	2,048,081	151,653	1,400,755	492,025	3,648
SUBTOTAL: NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
1993/94	4,401,208	3,812,156	842,894	5,244,102	664,438	3,585,589	959,758	34,317
1994/95	4,723,379	4,118,420	801,373	5,524,752	675,103	3,784,206	1,015,220	50,223
1995/96	4,497,506	3,890,689	873,680	5,371,186	646,518	3,716,837	972,375	35,456
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
Argentina								
1993/94	410,000	410,000	226	410,226	149,603	124,623	136,000	0
1994/95	400,000	400,000	200	400,200	215,000	115,000	70,200	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Australia								
1993/94	175,000	175,000	35	175,035	31,450	57,585	86,000	0
1994/95	142,000	142,000	35	142,035	25,000	47,035	70,000	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chile								
1993/94	232,000	230,000	0	232,000	156,800	55,200	20,000	0
1994/95	240,000	238,000	0	240,000	146,500	65,000	28,500	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2 (cont'd.)
Pears: Supply & Utilization in Selected Major Producing/Trading Countries
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mktg Yr 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Supply/ Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With-drawels
New Zealand								
1993/94	19,376	12,876	300	19,676	3,164	13,830	2,682	0
1994/95	19,928	13,228	400	20,328	3,422	14,408	2,498	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Africa, Republic of								
1993/94	252,815	252,815	0	252,815	87,555	43,910	121,350	0
1994/95	253,545	253,454	0	253,545	99,570	42,075	111,900	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SUBTOTAL: SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE								
1993/94	1,089,191	1,080,691	561	1,089,752	428,572	295,148	366,032	0
1994/95	1,055,473	1,046,682	635	1,056,108	489,492	283,518	283,098	0
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WORLD TOTAL								
1993/94	5,490,399	4,892,847	843,455	6,333,854	1,093,010	3,880,737	1,325,790	34,317
1994/95	5,778,852	5,165,102	802,008	6,580,860	1,164,595	4,067,724	1,298,318	50,223
1995/96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:
1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries are for a July/June marketing year except Mexico and France which are August/July. In the Southern Hemisphere the marketing year begins on January 1 of the second year indicated, except for Chile where the year starts on February of the second year indicated, and New Zealand where the year starts in October of the first year indicated.
2/ U.S. import/export forecast based on share of U.S. production during 1991-1995. U.S. utilization forecast based on average processing levels during 1991-94 (*Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts*, USDA/NASS, various years).

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
AUG 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT											
FR. APPLES(JUL)	MT										
TAIWAN		11,242	5,178	14,626	8,667	115,342	9,144	3,761	11,292	5,785	87,403
MEXICO		9,179	5,869	26,259	15,044	87,269	5,593	3,075	15,046	7,803	48,541
CANADA		7,620	6,644	14,232	12,448	80,941	5,631	5,660	10,181	9,893	57,839
HONG KONG		4,114	4,751	8,933	12,034	74,782	2,475	3,025	5,094	7,361	42,447
EU-15		1,263	259	4,762	3,317	52,609	842	139	2,555	2,053	26,280
INDONESIA		2,931	2,794	8,519	9,144	43,268	1,551	2,002	4,788	5,675	25,653
OTHER		7,632	5,328	15,945	14,146	243,618	4,165	3,821	8,953	9,318	134,915
Subtotal:-----		43,983	30,823	93,276	74,800	697,829	29,402	21,484	57,908	47,890	423,079
FR. PEARS(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		3,656	1,630	7,327	2,705	46,838	1,585	815	3,379	1,433	22,124
CANADA		6,384	5,384	8,861	7,664	43,892	3,228	3,419	5,032	5,527	27,391
EU-15		0	10	331	10	9,096	0	19	160	19	3,585
BRAZIL		57	325	65	325	8,882	54	186	65	186	4,031
TAIWAN		110	238	110	329	8,547	89	172	89	210	5,169
OTHER		353	512	587	696	17,519	306	373	455	534	9,997
Subtotal:-----		10,561	8,100	17,280	11,728	134,774	5,263	4,983	9,180	7,909	72,297
APRICOTS(MAY)	MT										
MEXICO		194	0	3,487	273	3,718	108	0	2,452	223	2,596
CANADA		22	73	3,044	2,501	3,145	19	88	3,181	3,418	3,301
OTHER		357	350	794	690	1,010	721	833	1,634	1,641	1,929
Subtotal:-----		572	423	7,325	3,465	7,873	848	921	7,267	5,282	7,827
FR CHERRIES(MAY)	MT										
JAPAN		30	82	15,549	17,170	15,597	75	592	92,508	110,553	92,582
CANADA		102	64	6,251	3,364	6,379	154	117	13,123	8,551	13,357
EU-15		162	469	3,711	3,559	5,086	278	462	10,772	7,906	11,880
TAIWAN		7	58	3,002	2,090	3,056	10	164	8,129	6,303	8,328
UNITED KINGDOM		27	20	2,202	1,112	2,245	90	85	7,780	4,669	7,817
OTHER		15	20	1,909	1,467	1,921	30	110	5,766	3,990	5,825
Subtotal:-----		316	693	30,422	27,650	32,039	546	1,444	130,298	137,304	131,972
PEACH-NECTRN(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		8,375	6,787	42,907	35,493	48,567	6,034	6,435	35,299	37,011	40,639
MEXICO		5,374	4,853	7,550	7,837	16,203	1,645	2,075	2,307	3,303	6,851
TAIWAN		5,923	3,789	11,006	8,939	12,462	6,469	3,545	12,005	9,394	13,530
OTHER		1,931	1,425	5,007	3,038	7,233	1,520	1,240	3,860	2,624	5,503
Subtotal:-----		21,603	16,854	66,402	55,308	84,399	15,667	13,296	53,442	52,332	66,494
PLUM-PRUNES(MAY)	MT										
TAIWAN		13,619	4,035	21,212	11,363	25,396	11,959	5,053	18,502	12,142	22,161
CANADA		5,865	3,188	20,758	11,479	24,565	3,674	4,401	15,753	16,602	19,218
HONG KONG		3,212	1,740	6,971	3,398	8,863	2,663	1,980	5,626	3,802	7,323
OTHER		3,385	881	6,842	2,425	12,537	2,357	1,047	5,041	2,942	9,786
Subtotal:-----		26,080	9,844	55,783	28,666	71,360	20,653	12,481	44,922	35,488	58,487
FR AVOCADOS(OCT)	MT										
EU-15		1,723	1,566	3,490	7,247	4,698	1,630	1,176	3,448	6,308	4,440
FRANCE		972	1,094	1,606	4,584	2,156	942	792	1,554	3,841	1,944
CANADA		182	107	1,928	1,803	2,054	198	141	2,594	1,768	2,728
JAPAN		71	195	1,929	2,036	1,995	142	398	3,731	3,864	3,905
NETHERLANDS		514	197	869	1,198	1,278	487	155	917	1,082	1,302
UNITED KINGDOM		159	160	691	1,095	865	147	150	715	1,095	871
OTHER		4	22	165	160	176	10	45	255	263	265
Subtotal:-----		1,981	1,890	7,512	11,246	8,923	1,979	1,760	10,027	12,202	11,338
FR KIWIFRUIT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		59	131	3,685	3,962	3,730	75	158	4,535	4,810	4,605
TAIWAN		0	0	1,990	1,395	1,990	0	0	3,556	2,140	3,556
KOREA, REPUBLIC		0	0	1,729	2,659	1,729	0	0	3,120	4,282	3,120
MEXICO		0	0	502	387	502	0	0	494	264	494
OTHER		4	19	799	1,029	799	3	32	1,315	1,503	1,315
Subtotal:-----		63	150	8,704	9,433	8,749	79	190	13,021	12,999	13,091
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CANADA		12,505	11,850	33,320	32,437	101,631	13,654	15,032	43,919	46,004	112,109
MEXICO		2,721	833	3,004	878	22,589	2,310	629	2,505	680	19,218
HONG KONG		4,411	3,497	5,428	4,270	21,192	4,959	4,884	6,315	5,925	25,353
TAIWAN		4,341	1,539	4,567	2,038	14,731	6,309	2,170	6,701	2,845	20,876
OTHER		5,926	6,090	12,272	13,621	54,961	7,566	8,172	16,219	18,795	74,266
Subtotal:-----		29,903	23,810	58,591	53,244	215,105	34,798	30,887	75,659	74,248	251,822
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		3,060	2,478	34,359	31,578	38,873	3,867	3,902	44,939	43,250	52,089
MEXICO		1,483	705	4,263	1,279	6,816	1,550	550	3,732	1,042	6,245
EU-15		1,504	698	3,395	1,562	5,738	3,084	1,660	7,267	3,796	11,850
JAPAN		718	1,019	2,076	3,244	4,338	3,470	3,807	9,104	10,929	21,177
UNITED KINGDOM		984	574	2,389	1,324	3,700	1,906	1,390	4,976	3,217	7,394
OTHER		190	116	1,201	783	1,570	449	261	3,952	2,207	5,003
Subtotal:-----		6,954	5,016	45,294	38,447	57,335	12,421	10,181	68,994	61,225	96,365
FR ORNG INC TMPL(NOV)	MT										
CANADA		6,426	5,449	172,435	168,829	188,551	2,889	3,020	85,821	80,769	93,157
JAPAN		7,652	5,455	144,989	163,874	158,170	4,989	4,682	86,804	113,188	94,865
HONG KONG		10,880	10,117	101,825	109,936	124,417	5,146	5,013	51,831	56,403	62,213
OTHER		3,851	3,543	71,465	97,271	76,902	2,021	1,894	36,883	51,475	39,918
Subtotal:-----		28,809	24,564	490,715	539,910	548,041	15,045	14,608	261,338	301,835	290,154
FR GRPFRT(SEP)	MT										
JAPAN		9,382	4,129	250,229	246,310	250,229	4,640	2,699	130,749	136,506	130,749
EU-15		34	0	102,114	116,454	102,114	19	0	50,415	51,175	50,415
CANADA		2,340	2,262	74,378	77,472	74,378	1,084	1,186	30,483	30,226	30,483
FRANCE		0	0	39,454	43,428	39,454	0	0	20,546	19,016	20,546
NETHERLANDS		0	0	26,469	33,908	26,469	0	0	12,834	15,232	12,834
OTHER		1,824	2,535	31,988	45,648	31,988	816	1,255	15,431	23,343	15,431
Subtotal:-----		13,580	8,926	458,709	485,884	458,709	6,559	5,140	227,078	241,251	227,078
FR TANGERINES(NOV)	MT										
CANADA		0	10	10,081	9,442	11,320	0	8	7,911	8,600	9,003
EU-15		0	0	967	372	967	0	0	512	280	512
UNITED KINGDOM		0	0	701	325	701	0	0	382	248	382
OTHER		0	0	514	1,518	514	0	0	497	1,661	497
Subtotal:-----		0	10	11,561	11,332	12,801	0	8	8,920	10,541	10,012

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
AUG 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CANNED FRUIT											
CND PEACH&NECT(JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		295	204	1,106	966	4,595	312	197	1,320	1,007	4,780
CANADA		189	296	757	1,358	3,908	216	297	838	1,204	3,719
KOREA, REPUBLIC		0	259	236	570	2,314	0	213	239	478	1,990
TAIWAN		195	413	470	647	1,259	157	355	401	584	1,057
SINGAPORE		37	45	247	287	1,164	50	20	290	261	1,233
PHILIPPINES		55	6	115	49	1,018	51	6	108	51	744
OTHER		414	455	1,370	1,645	4,511	363	399	1,190	1,435	4,001
Subtotal:-----		1,185	1,677	4,301	5,522	18,769	1,148	1,488	4,386	5,020	17,524
CND PEARS(JUN)	MT										
CANADA		59	214	430	568	2,795	51	187	426	501	2,510
UNITED ARAB EMIR		0	38	0	38	555	0	35	0	35	323
JAPAN		42	40	78	208	485	46	31	93	214	529
EU-15		0	0	37	57	289	0	0	35	48	272
OTHER		32	30	88	64	596	33	24	93	53	570
Subtotal:-----		132	322	632	935	4,720	130	278	647	850	4,204
CND PNEAPL(JAN)	MT										
JAPAN		68	28	684	853	985	41	30	647	798	929
CANADA		162	48	679	587	947	152	44	626	594	887
EU-15		197	32	434	654	756	165	27	367	517	654
MEXICO		68	16	317	49	522	46	8	222	32	361
GERMANY		0	32	219	514	420	0	27	187	401	335
RUSSIAN FEDERATI		4	0	36	17	302	3	0	36	9	204
OTHER		20	3	175	404	268	10	8	168	422	257
Subtotal:-----		519	127	2,325	2,564	3,779	418	116	2,066	2,371	3,292
FRT MIXTURES(JUN)	MT										
CANADA		412	405	1,171	1,148	5,635	462	543	1,464	1,484	7,288
JAPAN		200	242	1,260	1,005	5,612	241	295	1,499	1,205	6,645
SINGAPORE		88	89	1,142	717	4,476	81	97	1,179	778	4,835
HONG KONG		317	289	1,271	977	3,915	346	379	1,367	1,114	4,366
PHILIPPINES		126	200	270	892	2,801	124	260	246	1,049	3,113
OTHER		671	530	1,834	1,405	6,837	808	652	2,169	1,646	7,854
Subtotal:-----		1,814	1,755	6,948	6,143	29,277	2,061	2,226	7,925	7,275	34,103
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD RAISINS(AUG)	MT										
EU-15		7,398	6,047	7,398	6,047	57,471	12,295	9,148	12,295	9,148	89,847
UNITED KINGDOM		3,718	3,338	3,718	3,338	27,824	5,250	4,819	5,250	4,819	42,083
JAPAN		2,073	1,767	2,073	1,767	24,527	2,545	2,891	2,545	2,891	35,608
CANADA		1,353	1,275	1,353	1,275	10,946	3,133	2,752	3,133	2,752	22,187
GERMANY		701	853	701	853	8,184	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202	12,000
OTHER		1,699	1,918	1,699	1,918	27,927	2,638	3,123	2,638	3,123	46,450
Subtotal:-----		12,523	11,008	12,523	11,008	120,871	20,611	17,915	20,611	17,915	194,093
DRD PRUNES(AUG)	MT										
EU-15		2,971	2,638	2,971	2,638	33,645	7,575	6,715	7,575	6,715	82,871
JAPAN		1,038	977	1,038	977	13,614	2,151	2,441	2,151	2,441	30,245
GERMANY		1,005	718	1,005	718	10,549	2,222	1,845	2,222	1,845	25,549
ITALY		398	521	398	521	6,521	1,131	1,322	1,131	1,322	17,101
UNITED KINGDOM		303	323	303	323	4,943	555	722	555	722	10,596
CANADA		369	299	369	299	4,320	867	727	867	727	10,271
OTHER		366	639	366	639	8,235	846	1,448	846	1,448	17,546
Subtotal:-----		4,744	4,553	4,744	4,553	59,815	11,439	11,331	11,439	11,331	140,933
FRUIT JUICES(SSE)											
ORANGE JU CNC (DEC)	KL										
EU-15		7,732	10,461	75,346	127,922	91,091	3,596	3,826	29,855	51,817	36,218
JAPAN		16,125	461	66,450	12,312	69,389	3,540	440	26,065	9,511	28,196
FRANCE		2,493	1,219	33,977	34,717	38,676	789	504	12,162	11,990	14,007
CANADA		3,417	2,742	25,309	23,096	33,030	4,455	4,513	38,962	39,034	50,778
KOREA, REPUBLIC		1,115	3,751	19,240	17,839	24,619	1,495	1,900	12,603	10,367	15,559
NETHERLANDS		340	6,815	16,646	58,176	21,706	161	2,076	6,825	26,917	8,913
OTHER		4,468	6,883	34,256	52,894	46,673	1,866	2,816	14,063	23,524	19,103
Subtotal:-----		32,856	24,299	220,601	234,063	264,801	14,952	13,494	121,548	134,253	149,855
ORNG JU NTCNC(DEC)	KL										
CANADA		5,598	8,440	47,539	65,342	65,910	3,528	6,311	30,874	47,479	43,797
EU-15		7,018	484	39,239	36,049	52,654	4,460	207	24,972	20,070	32,983
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOU		5,446	0	21,354	21,914	30,665	3,416	0	13,449	11,882	18,995
UNITED KINGDOM		1,147	49	9,810	8,818	13,138	636	41	5,691	5,262	7,492
OTHER		2,350	1,756	15,678	16,570	21,381	1,854	1,337	11,812	12,124	16,115
Subtotal:-----		14,966	10,681	102,456	117,961	139,946	9,842	7,855	67,659	79,673	92,895
GRPFRT JU CNC (DEC)	KL										
JAPAN		1,088	1,047	14,032	11,995	17,232	1,278	1,339	17,307	12,166	21,264
EU-15		914	3,291	12,756	22,300	15,814	733	940	5,833	13,729	7,476
FRANCE		309	226	5,755	1,840	6,701	129	163	1,691	1,125	1,922
NETHERLANDS		172	2,759	3,105	15,052	3,860	179	652	1,989	10,350	2,806
CANADA		379	236	2,198	2,469	3,085	669	433	3,632	4,364	5,140
OTHER		494	107	2,614	8,114	5,012	193	105	1,520	3,001	2,503
Subtotal:-----		2,875	4,682	31,599	44,879	41,143	2,873	2,816	28,292	33,260	36,383
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR ASPARAGUS(OCT)	MT										
JAPAN		351	689	10,117	10,261	10,284	2,259	1,943	39,817	43,997	40,777
CANADA		82	95	7,232	5,505	7,315	250	274	16,937	13,952	17,193
SWITZERLAND		0	0	2,363	1,083	2,363	0	0	7,628	3,958	7,628
EU-15		37	86	1,670	1,056	1,672	120	201	4,488	2,919	4,495
OTHER		43	14	346	227	347	181	44	1,452	854	1,455
Subtotal:-----		513	884	21,728	18,132	21,980	2,809	2,462	70,321	65,680	71,547
FR ONIONS(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		7,583	9,483	97,282	104,761	102,144	2,161	2,592	38,209	43,386	39,439
JAPAN		5,685	3,309	23,953	130,642	37,191	1,668	966	7,416	38,466	10,682
MEXICO		4,528	91	14,215	14,648	18,310	1,261	28	4,153	4,331	5,250
KOREA, REPUBLIC		2,583	0	6,503	11,971	13,366	1,007	0	2,572	3,590	4,909
OTHER		4,262	6,594	16,782	24,612	22,817	1,310	1,926	7,667	8,738	9,478
Subtotal:-----		24,641	19,477	158,735	286,633	193,829	7,407	5,513	60,017	98,511	69,758
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND SWT CORN(AUG)	MT										
JAPAN		2,672	1,984	2,672	1,984	58,455	2,255	1,697	2,255	1,697	50,065
EU-15		2,184	2,791	2,184	2,791	41,755	1,442	2,291	1,442	2,291	31,506
TAIWAN		1,383	779	1,383	779	15,315	1,313	708	1,313	708	14,279
GERMANY		261	1,499	261	1,499	14,333	200	1,192	200	1,192	10,642
UNITED KINGDOM		288	840	288	840	13,583	210	739	210	739	10,460
HONG KONG		576	1,040	576	1,040	12,437	495	847	495	847	10,484
OTHER		1,850	2,360	1,850	2,360	38,380	1,551	2,163	1,551	2,163	32,879
Subtotal:-----		8,665	8,955	8,665	8,955	166,342	7,057	7,706	7,057	7,706	139,213

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR ASPARAGUS(OCT)	MT										
CND TOM PAS(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		7,223	4,967	11,045	7,455	47,971	5,954	4,373	9,162	6,480	39,066
JAPAN		702	295	1,002	955	10,450	538	241	751	785	8,400
EU-15		31	0	50	0	6,632	27	0	43	0	5,159
ITALY		0	0	0	0	6,361	0	0	0	0	4,903
OTHER		1,791	723	2,496	1,872	24,833	1,488	703	2,055	1,691	20,846
Subtotal:-----		9,748	5,985	14,594	10,282	89,886	8,007	5,317	12,011	8,955	73,471
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		3,167	4,460	5,849	9,252	50,570	3,281	4,371	5,928	8,534	48,443
EU-15		608	244	2,227	378	7,888	539	465	2,052	673	8,307
JAPAN		440	419	731	684	6,052	489	335	811	578	7,249
MEXICO		707	206	1,555	350	5,653	503	211	1,053	364	3,882
UNITED KINGDOM		57	86	1,486	158	5,016	69	138	1,361	223	4,781
OTHER		615	944	1,499	1,566	8,856	719	1,230	1,471	1,964	9,499
Subtotal:-----		5,537	6,273	11,861	12,231	79,019	5,531	6,612	11,315	12,113	77,380
FRZN VEGETABLES											
FZN SWT CORN(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		2,414	1,839	4,639	4,575	38,749	2,125	1,703	4,397	4,349	37,029
TAIWAN		553	48	890	70	5,314	454	60	725	110	4,347
CANADA		444	208	847	513	3,863	327	187	650	432	3,012
AUSTRALIA		49	162	237	425	3,762	48	154	172	343	3,036
HONG KONG		128	329	448	590	3,716	122	269	453	491	3,157
OTHER		1,042	1,002	2,319	1,729	12,961	822	642	1,450	1,223	9,435
Subtotal:-----		4,629	3,587	9,379	7,903	68,366	3,899	3,014	7,848	6,948	60,015
FZN F FRY(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		12,141	12,283	24,779	28,505	158,699	8,709	8,916	17,846	20,551	115,179
EU-15		84	1,100	84	5,940	36,974	87	773	87	3,980	26,383
KOREA, REPUBLIC		1,079	1,158	2,297	2,571	19,782	761	784	1,601	1,858	14,199
NETHERLANDS		17	124	17	3,078	17,021	24	83	24	2,024	14,206
HONG KONG		1,171	1,925	2,388	4,345	16,592	811	1,262	1,610	2,870	10,973
OTHER		6,621	9,790	13,919	21,456	95,393	4,953	7,611	10,432	16,468	74,213
Subtotal:-----		21,096	26,256	43,467	62,817	327,440	15,322	19,346	31,577	45,726	240,948
TREE NUTS											
ALMONDS UNSH(JUL)	MT										
INDIA		353	376	885	598	8,201	969	887	2,766	1,437	20,591
JAPAN		383	1,018	584	1,522	3,375	1,156	2,543	1,643	3,831	10,069
EU-15		903	75	945	227	3,195	1,932	181	2,034	503	7,767
GERMANY		609	72	609	122	1,720	1,471	174	1,471	296	4,483
OTHER		126	149	197	177	3,614	281	339	481	423	8,520
Subtotal:-----		1,766	1,618	2,612	2,525	18,385	4,338	3,950	6,925	6,195	46,948
ALMND SH/PREP(JUL)	MT										
EU-15		7,464	13,425	12,824	23,120	120,402	30,932	51,624	54,331	94,524	423,076
GERMANY		3,646	6,085	5,499	9,929	47,817	15,109	22,345	22,699	39,673	167,343
JAPAN		962	2,547	1,852	3,915	18,233	5,118	9,661	10,165	15,247	69,671
SPAIN		268	1,683	853	3,231	14,274	974	6,794	3,120	13,056	47,767
FRANCE		315	1,136	1,098	1,706	12,410	1,149	5,094	4,327	7,839	42,833
NETHERLANDS		659	1,124	1,153	1,905	11,295	2,446	4,356	4,844	8,089	39,351
OTHER		2,532	3,629	5,534	6,208	57,486	9,026	12,744	19,485	21,710	182,741
Subtotal:-----		10,958	19,600	20,209	33,242	196,120	45,076	74,028	83,981	131,481	675,488
WALNUTS SH(AUG)	MT										
EU-15		247	259	247	259	7,860	521	649	521	649	17,020
JAPAN		318	386	318	386	5,953	1,644	1,578	1,644	1,578	22,633
ITALY		0	0	0	0	3,545	0	0	0	0	5,864
CANADA		190	149	190	149	2,275	593	533	593	533	7,261
ISRAEL		86	46	86	46	1,372	313	158	313	158	4,707
SPAIN		23	43	23	43	1,204	111	207	111	207	3,291
OTHER		166	167	166	167	4,556	615	594	615	594	14,256
Subtotal:-----		1,006	1,008	1,006	1,008	22,015	3,685	3,511	3,685	3,511	65,876
WALNUTS UNSH(AUG)	MT										
EU-15		150	76	150	76	43,938	285	130	285	130	69,868
GERMANY		20	0	20	0	13,094	34	0	34	0	19,452
SPAIN		0	40	0	40	10,238	0	76	0	76	16,330
ITALY		0	0	0	0	9,116	0	0	0	0	15,026
NETHERLANDS		0	2	0	2	5,861	0	6	0	6	9,768
OTHER		280	147	280	147	9,611	497	300	497	300	17,226
Subtotal:-----		431	223	431	223	53,549	783	431	783	431	87,094
HOPS&PRODUCTS											
HOP PELTS(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		120	117	1,267	1,382	1,267	802	774	8,310	9,139	8,310
BRAZIL		24	105	1,219	2,829	1,219	99	546	5,852	14,879	5,852
EU-15		0	57	504	1,099	504	0	321	2,988	7,044	2,988
MEXICO		0	0	363	61	363	0	0	2,593	317	2,593
JAPAN		0	0	256	451	256	0	0	1,385	2,873	1,385
UNITED KINGDOM		0	29	221	404	221	0	208	1,518	2,335	1,518
OTHER		3	34	616	1,081	616	20	143	2,431	5,694	2,431
Subtotal:-----		146	313	4,224	6,903	4,224	920	1,782	23,559	39,947	23,559
HOP EXTRACT(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		16	11	2,246	735	2,246	187	118	15,676	15,944	15,676
EU-15		64	122	1,297	1,499	1,297	1,192	2,281	19,026	23,750	19,026
BRAZIL		33	20	533	458	533	416	167	4,742	5,350	4,742
GERMANY		39	6	459	624	459	629	135	6,085	9,542	6,085
NETHERLANDS		8	30	330	199	330	225	858	5,995	4,738	5,995
OTHER		48	114	1,385	1,762	1,385	566	1,324	23,698	25,586	23,698
Subtotal:-----		159	266	5,460	4,454	5,460	2,362	3,890	63,141	70,630	63,141
HOPS,NSPF(SEP)	MT										
EU-15		0	17	1,106	1,544	1,106	0	120	4,874	9,651	4,874
GERMANY		0	0	829	1,108	829	0	0	3,291	6,842	3,291
UNITED KINGDOM		0	17	269	418	269	0	120	1,472	2,512	1,472
JAPAN		0	0	233	146	233	0	0	1,424	941	1,424
MEXICO		5	26	132	189	132	8	175	598	1,494	598
BRAZIL		8	0	111	169	111	13	0	635	957	635
OTHER		78	38	419	445	419	487	315	4,026	2,795	4,026
Subtotal:-----		91	81	2,000	2,492	2,000	508	609	11,557	15,838	11,557
WINE											
GRAPE WINE(JAN)	KL										
EU-15		5,128	4,117	30,184	34,970	42,518	7,624	6,460	45,823	56,340	66,365
CANADA		3,832	2,608	22,717	17,534	32,725	5,287	4,969	31,072	30,944	49,168
UNITED KINGDOM		2,820	1,679	13,222	19,991	19,825	5,105	3,004	24,721	35,412	37,484
JAPAN		1,236	1,688	8,942	11,102	14,420	1,836	2,971	13,384	18,206	21,439
SWEDEN		932	405	5,417	2,413	6,841	457	311	3,376	2,254	4,335
OTHER		2,117	1,972	18,595	20,059	28,217	3,080	3,138	26,977	30,061	40,531
Subtotal:-----		12,314	10,386	80,438	83,663	117,880	17,827	17,538	117,256	135,550	177,503

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR FRT & MLNS											
FR APPLES(JUL)	MT										
NEW ZEALAND		738	4,028	4,478	11,332	39,444	946	5,552	6,293	15,086	44,187
CANADA		898	1,340	1,311	2,592	43,220	601	667	788	1,108	17,224
SOUTH AFRICA, RE		1,784	6,236	5,508	9,265	19,167	1,484	3,641	4,544	5,396	14,231
OTHER		4	126	186	344	24,572	4	48	103	125	9,369
Subtotal:-----		3,424	11,730	11,483	23,534	126,404	3,036	9,908	11,728	21,715	85,011
FR PEARS(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	56	18	26,058	0	0	20	6	9,407
ARGENTINA		0	0	0	0	12,527	0	0	0	0	7,282
SOUTH AFRICA, RE		0	0	0	0	6,524	0	0	0	0	4,122
OTHER		0	56	0	56	2,929	0	50	0	50	5,520
Subtotal:-----		0	56	56	74	48,038	0	50	20	56	26,332
APRICOT (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	0	0	919	0	0	0	0	651
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	593
OTHER		1	0	2	6	56	2	0	3	9	69
Subtotal:-----		1	0	2	6	1,233	2	0	3	9	1,313
PEACH-NEC(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	0	0	49,100	0	0	0	0	31,406
OTHER		98	163	107	181	368	82	166	94	180	356
Subtotal:-----		98	163	107	181	49,468	82	166	94	180	31,762
PLUM-PRUNE(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	99	2	23,124	0	0	60	6	15,369
OTHER		16	30	51	67	291	30	32	85	99	420
Subtotal:-----		16	30	150	70	23,414	30	32	145	106	15,789
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		31	0	4,201	1,600	280,758	16	0	3,305	1,201	217,136
MEXICO		3	5	41,037	80,492	41,048	4	3	46,560	82,696	46,576
OTHER		0	3	0	7	4,354	0	4	0	9	7,106
Subtotal:-----		35	9	45,237	82,098	326,160	20	7	49,865	83,906	270,818
FR RASPBRY(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		262	41	6,157	6,361	6,176	542	73	13,026	11,560	13,062
OTHER		0	13	799	1,118	1,253	0	78	1,408	3,544	2,881
Subtotal:-----		262	55	6,956	7,479	7,429	542	151	14,434	15,104	15,943
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	17,877	24,817	18,950	0	0	30,428	42,112	31,945
OTHER		3	5	142	142	893	12	14	315	300	2,360
Subtotal:-----		3	5	18,019	24,959	19,843	12	14	30,743	42,412	34,305
FR BANANA(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		89,741	78,417	620,446	616,464	977,101	21,617	25,294	155,915	197,598	247,820
ECUADOR		69,863	72,671	534,592	670,124	785,910	17,755	19,711	138,633	184,871	204,154
COLOMBIA		56,228	39,056	414,428	317,730	629,509	16,866	11,923	123,408	92,308	186,765
OTHER		112,722	102,998	892,739	861,019	1,301,463	30,285	30,048	249,029	243,510	357,419
Subtotal:-----		328,554	293,143	2,462,204	2,465,337	3,693,983	86,523	86,976	666,985	718,288	996,158
FR MANGO(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		18,171	14,231	102,186	112,125	108,432	12,122	11,156	76,776	98,307	81,678
OTHER		47	915	9,796	22,378	15,163	184	844	8,584	15,446	15,151
Subtotal:-----		18,218	15,146	111,982	134,503	123,596	12,305	12,000	85,360	113,753	96,829
FR PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		7,526	5,481	55,482	53,036	82,295	2,528	1,923	19,772	18,819	28,637
HONDURAS		1,429	1,969	21,133	23,739	28,782	393	456	5,818	6,926	7,927
OTHER		1,703	863	13,034	9,582	16,784	303	290	2,805	2,334	3,523
Subtotal:-----		10,658	8,312	89,650	86,358	127,861	3,224	2,668	28,395	28,079	40,086
FR CANTLPE(MAY)	MT										
MEXICO		0	133	16,748	27,367	83,693	0	26	5,358	8,738	22,689
COSTA RICA		0	0	5,738	5,291	46,258	0	0	2,179	2,133	20,467
GUATEMALA		0	0	2,300	4,722	48,065	0	0	934	1,518	14,828
HONDURAS		0	0	2,782	2,391	60,850	0	0	616	569	13,895
OTHER		0	0	302	741	23,389	0	0	67	192	5,421
Subtotal:-----		0	133	27,870	40,512	262,255	0	26	9,154	13,150	77,301
FR MELON,OT(MAY)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	13,252	12,246	44,191	0	0	4,653	4,627	14,639
COSTA RICA		0	0	1,014	970	26,556	0	0	392	391	12,098
OTHER		17	53	1,753	3,719	50,121	7	19	517	932	16,032
Subtotal:-----		17	53	16,019	16,935	120,868	7	19	5,562	5,950	42,768
FR ORANGES(NOV)	MT										
AUSTRALIA		6,859	4,737	9,382	5,376	9,382	7,774	5,623	10,635	6,245	10,635
OTHER		595	848	6,125	11,176	6,849	173	216	2,434	4,133	2,592
Subtotal:-----		7,454	5,585	15,510	16,552	16,234	7,946	5,839	13,084	10,380	13,245
CANNED FRUIT											
CND MANDRN(JAN)	MT										
EU-15		2,233	100	23,870	22,578	29,717	1,797	99	18,442	22,004	23,341
SPAIN		2,233	98	23,735	22,570	29,580	1,797	95	18,318	21,989	23,213
CHINA, PEOPLES R		1,885	45	12,178	10,525	19,914	1,372	44	9,159	9,546	14,697
OTHER		122	0	644	460	948	125	4	581	558	828
Subtotal:-----		4,240	146	36,693	33,564	50,578	3,294	147	28,182	32,109	38,866
CND BLK OLV(NOV)	MT										
EU-15		935	852	10,873	9,264	12,078	1,949	1,940	21,164	20,796	23,739
SPAIN		803	823	9,104	7,741	9,944	1,616	1,870	17,102	17,252	18,786
MOROCCO		600	421	2,541	4,677	2,820	1,071	888	4,520	9,290	5,022
OTHER		1	4	103	39	113	5	8	187	84	207
Subtotal:-----		1,535	1,277	13,516	13,988	15,011	3,024	2,836	25,871	30,190	28,968
CND GRN OLV(NOV)	MT										
EU-15		3,422	2,415	33,629	27,278	39,796	9,355	7,878	87,100	82,387	104,310
SPAIN		3,379	2,413	33,041	26,927	39,081	9,252	7,867	85,917	81,628	102,782
OTHER		353	266	2,147	2,000	2,530	587	410	3,180	3,125	3,806
Subtotal:-----		3,775	2,681	35,776	29,277	42,340	9,942	8,288	90,280	85,512	108,155
CND PEACH(JUN)	MT										
EU-15		1,179	285	3,316	2,270	17,050	657	174	1,889	1,359	9,623
GREECE		1,173	281	3,250	2,239	16,743	642	160	1,817	1,299	9,266
OTHER		207	288	1,383	803	3,689	125	216	879	563	2,430
Subtotal:-----		1,385	573	4,699	3,073	20,739	782	390	2,769	1,922	12,052
CND PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
THAILAND		15,166	4,254	109,606	83,991	154,150	7,674	2,397	56,294	43,912	78,883
PHILIPPINES		14,717	12,101	93,936	80,159	129,101	7,298	6,799	57,024	44,003	74,096
OTHER		4,115	8,579	29,730	36,391	50,388	1,976	2,635	11,828	15,120	20,440
Subtotal:-----		33,998	24,934	233,272	200,541	333,639	16,948	11,832	125,147	103,034	173,419
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD APRCT(JUL)	MT										
TURKEY		617	666	707	1,242	14,039	1,019	1,176	1,180	2,079	22,370
OTHER		37	47	41	65	250	114	182	122	224	687
Subtotal:-----		654	713	749	1,307	14,290	1,133	1,358	1,302	2,303	23,057

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
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AUG 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
DATES(SEP)	MT										
PAKISTAN		254	1	4,346	1,757	4,346	192	2	4,288	1,708	4,288
OTHER		52	24	984	1,006	984	65	77	1,546	1,702	1,546
Subtotal:-----		307	26	5,330	2,764	5,330	258	78	5,835	3,410	5,835
DRD FIG(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		0	19	1,329	1,420	1,329	0	16	1,854	1,927	1,854
EU-15		0	0	761	1,134	761	0	0	1,820	2,736	1,820
GREECE		0	0	727	1,069	727	0	0	1,695	2,572	1,695
MEXICO		190	98	1,376	365	1,376	685	326	1,203	1,209	1,203
OTHER		0	2	78	28	78	0	7	98	71	98
Subtotal:-----		190	119	3,545	2,948	3,545	685	348	4,975	5,943	4,975
DRD RAISIN(AUG)	MT										
MEXICO		238	1,180	238	1,180	5,543	194	935	194	935	4,929
CHILE		225	264	225	264	2,316	257	326	257	326	2,807
TURKEY		219	113	219	113	1,863	191	118	191	118	1,871
OTHER		75	19	75	19	426	94	22	94	22	447
Subtotal:-----		758	1,577	758	1,577	10,148	736	1,401	736	1,401	10,055
FRUIT JUICE(SSE)											
APPLE JUIC(JUL)	KL										
EU-15		16,714	7,042	43,453	19,852	288,358	3,490	3,222	8,081	8,212	75,810
ARGENTINA		55,973	37,330	87,341	80,062	336,203	8,471	13,070	13,168	27,716	71,749
GERMANY		9,996	5,160	32,574	11,004	213,744	2,131	2,374	5,921	4,511	57,562
OTHER		27,254	23,080	50,327	43,199	355,342	3,539	7,863	7,565	14,392	79,096
Subtotal:-----		99,941	67,452	181,121	143,113	979,904	15,499	24,156	28,814	50,321	226,655
FCOJ(DEC)	KL										
BRAZIL		78,974	11,357	881,949	267,344	1,294,427	14,108	2,859	165,784	53,363	235,899
OTHER		15,544	17,259	186,526	295,527	220,694	3,834	4,423	44,667	69,998	52,557
Subtotal:-----		94,518	28,616	1,068,475	562,871	1,515,121	17,942	7,282	210,451	123,361	288,456
GRAPE JU(JAN)	KL										
EU-15		1,327	94	21,323	2,897	23,269	777	64	11,422	1,709	12,643
ITALY		38	94	10,377	2,806	12,156	49	64	5,340	1,668	6,471
SPAIN		1,284	0	10,771	69	10,898	720	0	5,961	17	6,017
BRAZIL		1,999	774	8,730	5,713	12,663	662	229	3,117	1,980	4,500
OTHER		3,969	6,372	19,073	32,484	30,935	1,051	1,898	5,768	9,549	9,537
Subtotal:-----		7,295	7,239	49,126	41,094	66,866	2,490	2,191	20,307	13,238	26,679
PNEAPL JUCN(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		9,491	8,521	65,014	67,910	95,904	1,287	1,050	11,210	9,180	15,324
THAILAND		5,442	6,011	73,602	83,545	92,632	770	1,133	11,648	14,814	14,423
OTHER		1,953	1,414	16,076	12,599	24,503	511	361	3,876	3,005	5,518
Subtotal:-----		16,885	15,946	154,692	164,054	213,039	2,569	2,544	26,734	26,998	35,265
PNEAPL JUNC(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		2,915	7,267	31,950	37,303	43,380	651	2,258	9,289	11,562	12,278
THAILAND		649	813	7,195	9,314	10,030	520	652	5,961	7,516	8,176
OTHER		86	2,685	6,456	8,104	10,691	50	521	1,303	1,581	2,058
Subtotal:-----		3,650	10,765	45,601	54,721	64,101	1,220	3,430	16,553	20,660	22,511
FROZEN FRUIT											
FZN STRBRY(DEC)	MT										
MEXICO		181	404	17,534	25,235	17,926	160	325	16,695	23,823	17,210
OTHER		82	14	742	688	866	276	89	1,954	1,979	2,208
Subtotal:-----		263	418	18,276	25,923	18,792	436	415	18,649	25,802	19,418
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR BEANS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		7	67	9,773	12,492	9,782	21	104	12,992	20,186	13,004
OTHER		307	814	787	1,369	922	237	605	616	1,076	723
Subtotal:-----		314	881	10,559	13,860	10,704	257	709	13,608	21,262	13,727
FR CARROT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		3,571	7,053	40,135	63,114	48,304	1,246	2,490	10,132	19,056	12,253
MEXICO		104	2,176	11,415	25,126	11,417	30	346	2,918	3,879	2,924
OTHER		0	39	373	220	373	0	46	256	182	256
Subtotal:-----		3,674	9,268	51,923	88,460	60,095	1,276	2,881	13,306	23,116	15,433
FR CABBAGE(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		1,670	2,701	10,063	20,942	12,282	435	659	2,460	5,528	3,022
MEXICO		417	670	5,030	7,860	5,481	118	104	879	1,576	942
OTHER		0	0	190	34	190	0	0	86	25	86
Subtotal:-----		2,088	3,372	15,283	28,837	17,953	553	763	3,425	7,129	4,049
FR CELERY(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	8,191	20,052	8,224	0	0	2,237	8,950	2,250
CANADA		1,876	1,438	2,448	2,012	4,237	560	386	767	584	1,267
OTHER		0	7	60	124	60	0	15	24	186	24
Subtotal:-----		1,876	1,445	10,700	22,188	12,522	560	401	3,028	9,720	3,541
FR CUCMBR(OCT	MT										
MEXICO		4,683	3,592	228,704	214,454	230,969	1,960	897	98,409	118,845	99,441
OTHER		955	1,241	19,499	20,426	20,004	672	655	6,939	7,530	7,461
Subtotal:-----		5,638	4,832	248,202	234,880	250,973	2,632	1,553	105,348	126,375	106,902
FR CAULFLWR(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		961	1,119	2,199	2,723	3,324	337	421	753	980	1,186
MEXICO		20	0	1,662	1,948	1,662	3	0	487	542	487
OTHER		0	15	0	27	0	0	15	0	23	0
Subtotal:-----		980	1,134	3,861	4,698	4,986	340	436	1,240	1,545	1,674
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR GARLIC(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		34	342	10,272	15,980	10,289	123	344	10,327	20,135	10,397
CHINA, PEOPLES R		146	38	16,084	410	16,219	37	14	8,869	203	8,940
OTHER		215	261	4,251	6,086	4,609	208	409	5,104	8,701	5,490
Subtotal:-----		395	641	30,607	22,476	31,117	368	767	24,300	29,039	24,828
FR ONION(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		3,534	4,872	177,429	178,160	180,514	2,870	4,287	105,744	109,444	108,275
OTHER		2,131	1,378	64,412	31,522	67,887	1,057	1,066	24,389	14,738	25,494
Subtotal:-----		5,665	6,250	241,840	209,683	248,401	3,927	5,353	130,132	124,182	133,769
FR PEPPERS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		2,770	11,101	141,226	165,380	143,889	2,313	5,967	135,443	171,897	137,306
EU-15		2,434	2,576	16,016	18,145	17,495	4,540	6,443	38,507	49,205	41,535
NETHERLANDS		2,398	2,510	15,600	17,649	17,046	4,456	6,300	37,285	47,740	40,236
OTHER		762	1,908	3,213	5,471	4,357	1,003	2,159	5,973	10,297	7,029
Subtotal:-----		5,966	15,584	160,456	188,997	165,740	7,857	14,569	179,924	231,399	185,870
FR SEED POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		0	29	106,322	99,580	106,339	0	4	21,730	17,213	21,734
OTHER		0	0	74	1	87	0	0	41	6	51
Subtotal:-----		0	29	106,396	99,580	106,426	0	4	21,771	17,219	21,785
FR TBL POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		5,481	2,867	198,322	120,335	210,824	1,087	542	46,520	22,931	48,829
OTHER		0	7	59	40	59	0	19	31	46	31
Subtotal:-----		5,481	2,875	198,381	120,375	210,883	1,087	561	46,551	22,978	48,860

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
AUG 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR TOMATO(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		18,878	25,666	371,941	504,453	381,437	14,990	14,386	293,871	350,101	300,973
OTHER		2,292	2,705	19,177	23,675	20,439	3,026	3,543	25,392	37,236	27,182
Subtotal:-----		21,169	28,372	391,119	528,128	401,876	18,015	17,929	319,263	387,336	328,155
FR ASPARG(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		1,515	1,447	17,668	21,044	18,201	1,783	2,040	28,468	35,745	29,098
PERU		501	672	5,056	7,428	6,694	882	1,149	7,301	11,542	9,728
OTHER		245	215	2,575	3,624	2,817	311	275	2,756	4,460	3,003
Subtotal:-----		2,260	2,334	25,299	32,096	27,711	2,976	3,464	38,525	51,747	41,829
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND TOM PST(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	605	0	7,746	0	0	425	0	6,334
CANADA		0	32	280	32	6,814	0	30	170	30	4,527
CHILE		364	532	674	1,647	4,121	272	396	528	1,200	3,133
OTHER		521	310	767	524	4,406	212	280	364	438	3,173
Subtotal:-----		885	874	2,326	2,203	23,087	483	706	1,488	1,669	17,167
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
EU-15		130	133	974	412	10,090	126	87	754	637	9,414
SPAIN		0	0	821	100	6,254	1	0	613	340	7,416
MOROCCO		183	280	183	320	4,648	136	952	136	1,088	6,295
CANADA		102	546	245	1,032	6,056	136	420	246	815	4,194
OTHER		404	651	555	1,451	4,586	259	363	385	797	2,831
Subtotal:-----		820	1,609	1,956	3,214	25,379	657	1,822	1,521	3,337	22,734
CND TOMATO(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		1,638	1,837	3,190	3,396	15,843	769	811	1,512	1,533	7,084
EU-15		2,222	1,199	4,049	2,613	21,746	677	323	1,442	722	6,394
ITALY		2,171	1,160	3,998	2,520	21,574	661	313	1,426	698	6,343
ISRAEL		1,249	5,131	1,593	5,571	10,457	414	3,204	484	3,480	3,932
OTHER		234	105	266	401	1,828	119	41	148	169	849
Subtotal:-----		5,342	8,272	9,097	11,981	49,875	1,979	4,379	3,586	5,905	18,260
CND MSHROOM(JUL)	MT										
CHINA, PEOPLES R		1,809	2,892	4,187	6,726	25,173	3,132	6,358	7,084	14,649	48,192
INDONESIA		1,435	1,044	2,620	2,345	17,996	3,454	2,771	6,338	6,154	47,163
OTHER		2,505	1,830	5,403	3,721	27,676	5,981	4,303	12,717	8,769	67,047
Subtotal:-----		5,749	5,767	12,209	12,793	70,844	12,568	13,432	26,139	29,572	162,402
FROZEN VEGETABLES											
FZN BROCLI(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		6,395	9,857	111,894	147,045	111,894	4,080	5,518	75,111	85,384	75,111
OTHER		2,683	4,833	17,183	19,111	17,183	2,022	3,864	11,448	13,903	11,448
Subtotal:-----		9,079	14,690	129,077	166,156	129,077	6,102	9,382	86,559	99,287	86,559
FZN CAULFLR(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		733	515	26,053	23,066	26,053	558	388	22,679	14,886	22,679
OTHER		540	322	2,946	2,611	2,946	363	208	1,522	1,757	1,522
Subtotal:-----		1,273	837	28,999	25,677	28,999	921	596	24,201	16,642	24,201
FZN POTATO(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		9,778	10,478	128,822	157,531	128,822	5,316	6,483	71,265	94,960	71,265
OTHER		4	54	258	300	258	14	61	280	394	280
Subtotal:-----		9,782	10,532	129,081	157,832	129,081	5,330	6,545	71,545	95,354	71,545
TREE NUTS											
PISTACHIO NSH(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		0	0	110	68	110	0	0	304	210	304
HONG KONG		0	0	81	1	81	0	0	143	5	143
OTHER		0	0	0	69	0	0	0	1	115	1
Subtotal:-----		0	0	191	138	191	0	0	448	330	448
CASHEW NUT(AUG)	MT										
INDIA		4,730	2,728	4,730	2,728	31,403	21,218	12,193	21,218	12,193	136,022
BRAZIL		1,474	2,151	1,474	2,151	22,358	6,725	10,187	6,725	10,187	100,544
OTHER		424	184	424	184	2,995	2,009	785	2,009	785	12,754
Subtotal:-----		6,627	5,062	6,627	5,062	56,757	29,952	23,165	29,952	23,165	249,321
FILBERTS(AUG)	MT										
TURKEY		80	650	80	650	5,910	399	2,328	399	2,328	21,149
OTHER		4	8	4	8	247	26	52	26	52	812
Subtotal:-----		84	659	84	659	6,157	425	2,380	425	2,380	21,961
PECANS NSH(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		0	83	6,667	19,219	6,667	0	113	7,599	37,949	7,599
OTHER		0	0	327	41	327	0	0	1,081	68	1,081
Subtotal:-----		0	83	6,994	19,260	6,994	0	113	8,680	38,016	8,680
WINES											
CHMP&SPRK WN(JAN)	KL										
EU-15		2,550	2,259	12,716	12,308	29,631	23,811	20,537	120,144	116,713	269,026
FRANCE		736	657	4,743	4,137	10,246	15,565	13,423	86,237	81,636	185,494
ITALY		1,193	989	4,419	4,406	11,131	5,363	4,554	19,387	19,749	49,372
OTHER		23	13	184	95	364	56	39	553	308	1,150
Subtotal:-----		2,573	2,272	12,900	12,404	29,995	23,867	20,576	120,697	117,021	270,176
FT&VERM WN(JAN)	KL										
EU-15		1,425	1,175	9,177	8,377	14,201	5,530	4,894	35,284	36,811	56,651
ITALY		780	672	5,240	4,534	8,087	1,802	1,470	12,703	11,164	19,802
PORTUGAL		106	154	871	1,098	1,615	1,276	1,654	8,813	11,925	16,685
SPAIN		449	250	2,508	2,209	3,667	2,059	1,255	11,597	10,752	16,223
OTHER		32	62	122	247	215	107	276	499	998	911
Subtotal:-----		1,456	1,237	9,299	8,624	14,417	5,637	5,170	35,783	37,809	57,562
OTH GP WINE(JAN)	KL										
EU-15		14,395	14,974	110,655	110,878	173,380	45,707	50,134	361,370	399,923	585,926
FRANCE		3,710	4,858	34,929	36,330	58,150	17,391	23,571	173,417	197,304	293,182
ITALY		8,709	8,332	60,710	60,285	91,466	21,868	20,717	145,687	155,015	223,717
OTHER		4,710	4,469	30,271	31,746	46,145	10,501	11,512	70,239	79,266	110,741
Subtotal:-----		19,106	19,444	140,926	142,624	219,533	56,208	61,646	431,609	479,189	696,680
OTH WN PROD(JAN)	KL										
EU-15		411	656	3,088	3,153	4,771	527	810	4,097	4,477	6,612
JAPAN		86	119	1,069	1,092	1,598	299	521	3,967	5,146	6,210
CANADA		249	105	2,743	538	3,301	330	52	3,616	411	4,303
UNITED KINGDOM		220	504	1,563	1,785	2,489	282	559	2,043	2,333	3,392
OTHER		27	105	630	755	1,018	72	193	1,247	1,507	2,003
Subtotal:-----		773	986	7,530	5,537	10,689	1,228	1,575	12,927	11,541	19,127
CUT FLOWERS											
ROSES(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	4,673	7,227	69,171	72,503	90,891
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	1,767	3,348	24,577	38,368	34,773
Subtotal:-----		0	0	0	0	0	6,440	10,575	93,748	110,870	125,664
CARNATIONS(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	4,428	6,046	59,726	73,754	88,240
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	113	252	1,730	2,930	2,408
Subtotal:-----		0	0	0	0	0	4,541	6,298	61,456	76,684	90,648

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